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THE U.F.A.

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THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA
ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING POOLS

Vol. VI.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, MAY 2nd, 1927

No. 13

Parliament Votes Millions Without Adequate Consideration

by ROBERT GARDINER, M.P.

South Africans May Adopt U.F.A. Plan

by Secretary African Farmers' Bond

Will China Eat Wheat or Rice?

by JOHN G. ARMITAGE

Official News from the Alberta Wheat Pool

Answering the Grain Trade

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THE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL
THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL
THE ALBERTA EGG AND POULTRY POOL

Editor

W. NORMAN SMITH

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EDITORIAL

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE

Elsewhere in this issue, Robert Gardiner, M.P., chairman of the U.F.A. group in the House of Commons, describes the scandalous manner in which most important estimates involving the expenditure of many millions of dollars of the people's money, were rushed through in the closing days of the recent session of the House of Commons.

It is noteworthy that the daily newspapers, which claim to be guardians of the public interest, have almost without exception failed to offer any criticism of this dangerous procedure. Perhaps the reason is that most of the papers are supporters of one or other of the old line parties, and in this matter, Liberals and Conservatives in the House of Commons were apparently acting in collusion. Only the U.F.A., Labor and Progressive members protested.

* * *

MISS MACPHAIL TELLS THE UNPALATABLE TRUTH

According to a considerable section of the Canadian daily press, the privilege of criticising foreign policies which may endanger the peace of the world, and involve Canada in another international catastrophe, is reserved for Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotsmen. Canadians are not entitled to freedom to express unpalatable truths. They are subordinates

whose sole duty is to follow the lead of any Government which happens to be in power at a particular moment in Great Britain. To disagree in the slightest degree with any policy for which British statesmen are responsible is a form of disloyalty. "Miss Macphail has criticised Great Britain's policy in China." That is an unpardonable sin.

Apparently these Canadian papers assume that the rights of Canadians are inferior to those of Englishmen; that what is permitted to the ex-premiers, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Lloyd George, to British naval officers which distinguished records such as Commander Kenworthy, or army officers such as Col. C. L. Malone, M.C., or great figures of the modern world such as H. G. Wells or Hon. Bertrand Russell, should not be permitted to Canadians. We reject unreservedly such a narrow conception of the role of Canadians in the affairs of the group of nations which is known as the British Empire.

The case which Miss Macphail presents is indisputable. That is why the papers which attack her do not question its truth, but merely resort to terms of abuse. We have studied the letter carefully, in the light of historical documents and in consultation with men who have a wide personal knowledge of Chinese affairs. Only on one or two points of detail which do not affect the validity of her case, is the statement of Miss Macphail open to question. For instance, control of post offices, referred to in her letter, was abandoned by Great Britain very recently, except in the concessions. The first opium war, while it was occasioned by British opium smugglers, did in fact have the effect of extending the market for opium and later the privileges of opium trading were established by treaty, despite the wishes of the Chinese Government.

The *Ottawa Citizen*, a paper owned by the Southam family, who are also the owners of the *Edmonton Journal* and *Calgary Herald*, has refused to subscribe to the dogma that Canadians have no rights of criticism of foreign policy. The *Citizen* is one of the most strongly pro-British newspapers in Canada, and it is as courageous and free in its criticism as the best British newspapers. The *Citizen* has something to say about Miss Macphail's letter. We will publish its comment in our next issue.

* * *

The right to appeal for moisture test is now established for the first time, according to an article which is printed in this issue. This will be gratifying to Western wheat growers. Whether the act did or did not permit such appeal has been in doubt, and all attempts to establish that it did have in the past failed. U.F.A. members at the recent session have succeeded in obtaining an interpretation of the act favorable to the producers.

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THE NEXT WAR

The warfare of the future looks to ordinary non-professional people like a vast and terrible plunge into the unknown, in which nobody knows what will happen, except that everybody is likely to be defeated. They have learnt from the last war that all the preparations made by all the armies were either inadequate or inappropriate; they are taught by energetic writers like Mr. Churchill that nearly all generals and admirals in all the nations proved when tested to be obstinate fools who never won battles except when their enemies played what they all believed to be winning cards. And in the meantime, the air is thick with rumors of new devices and gases of incredible potency, which may make all preparations obsolete, if or when the day arrives.—*Westminster Gazette*, London, Eng.

The First Session of Canada's Sixteenth Parliament

A Review of the Work of the
House of Commons



By ROBERT GARDINER, M.P.
Chairman of the U.F.A. Group

Rushing Votes of Many Millions in Last Few Days of Session Menace to Public Interest—Liberal and Conservative Coalition Makes Repeated Protests of U.F.A., Labor and Progressive Groups Unavailing—Some Features of the Legislative Program

The First Session of the Sixteenth Parliament of the Dominion ended on Thursday night, April 14th, at about 9 p.m. For about two weeks prior to prorogation the House sat daily from eleven in the morning until long after midnight with the exception of Saturdays, when the House rose at 6 p.m. The ordinary hours for House sittings are the first five days of the week and the time is from three to six p.m. and from eight to eleven p.m., with the exception of Wednesdays when the House rises at six. This leaves the mornings and Saturdays free for members to attend standing committees, correspondence or for study.

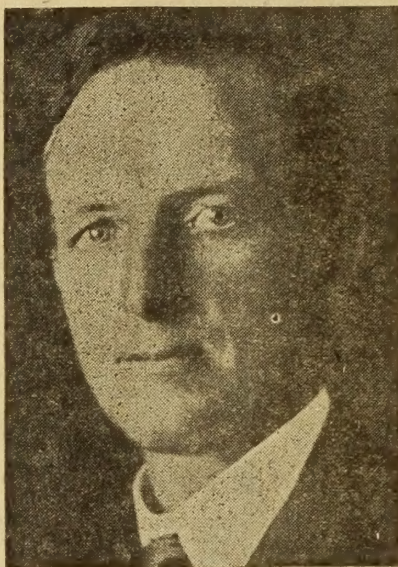
WHY RUSH AT END IS SO OBJECTIONABLE

Members are usually in no great hurry to transact the country's business at the beginning of a session, but when the idea spreads abroad that we should conclude the session by a certain date, the change in speed is marvellous. Two and sometimes three of the Select Standing Committees, to whom most of the important legislation is referred, were sitting at the same time that the House was in session. This meant that a sufficient number of members had to leave the House to form a quorum in the committees, otherwise legislation sent to these committees for investigation would have remained there and could not have been dealt with by the House until reported from the committee. Members who are diligent in their attendance in the House and who are unfortunately called to a committee while the House is in session soon lose contact with the business that has been transacted in their absence. This is why the usual end of the session's rush is so objectionable to members who desire to follow all the proceedings.

DANGER TO THE PEOPLE'S INTERESTS

A situation such as I have described is also dangerous inasmuch as it gives an opportunity for the passing of legislation without proper consideration that may carry with it privileges detrimental to the people's interests. At the beginning of a session weeks and sometimes months are spent by the parties in an endeavor to secure some political advantages over their opponents. During this time very little progress is made. Then comes a short period when we make progress and the business before the House receives proper consideration, followed as I have already outlined by a mad rush to get through by a certain date.

The main estimates of expenditures for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1928, totalled \$354,000,000; Supplementary estimates for eleven million dollars (\$11,000,000) were tabled on Monday, April the 11th, making a grand total for ordinary and capital expenditures of three hundred and sixty-five million dollars (\$365,000,000). This does not include loans to the Canadian National Railways to the amount of twenty-two and a half million dollars. Some of the expenditures are provided for by statute, therefore are



Robert Gardiner, M.P.

self explanatory, and do not, as a rule, receive consideration in the House.

TWO THIRDS OF MONEY VOTED IN FOUR DAYS

It is safe to say that up to four days prior to prorogation less than one-third of the proposed expenditures had been considered and voted by Parliament. In order that the House might finish by Easter millions had to be voted with but scant explanations. The Liberal and Conservative parties apparently had an understanding that nothing must stand in the way of closing the session by Easter. The upshot of this apparent understanding was that on the last day of the session, Thursday, April 14th, the rate at which supply was voted was a scandal. Members of the U.F.A., Labour and Progressive groups protested times without number, but with very little success.

How different to the pre-election appeals of the spokesmen for both the old parties when they exhorted the people to vote their party into power as they were the only party that could be safely entrusted to run the people's business with economy! We have protested that the present method of dealing with expenditures is not conducive to economy and have suggested that committees be formed at the beginning of each session to which the estimates would be referred. These committees would have the opportunity of calling before them the departmental officials who in turn would have to justify the proposed expenditures.

LIVESTOCK LEGISLATION FOR PRODUCERS' BENEFIT

I now come to legislation that is of particular interest to the farmer. It may be said with regret that none of this legis-

lation is of the type that might be termed advanced; yet progress has been made inasmuch as Parliament has accepted and embodied into law some principles that are new. For instance, amendments to "The Livestock and Livestock Products Act" admit the principle and desirability of producers selling their livestock through co-operative selling organizations. Previously neither the law nor the regulations governing livestock exchanges permitted the payment of patronage dividends. Trouble arose between the representations of the old and the new methods of selling. The amendments make provision for the payment of patronage dividends, including any portion of the commissions earned and not required for running expenses. These amendments are not as extensive as we desired, but now that the principle is accepted and as experience dictates, further amendments can be more readily secured.

When these amendments were before the Agricultural Committee representatives appeared on behalf of the commission firms and entered a strong protest against some of the proposals. These amendments remove some of the difficulties that hampered the producers' selling organizations. It would be foolish to claim that this legislation will make co-operative marketing a success.

The degree of success that co-operative marketing will achieve depends upon the degree of loyalty the farmer gives to the different selling organizations.

RURAL CREDITS ACT IS FINALLY PASSED

The Rural Credits Measure, introduced last session and which failed to receive the Governor General's assent, was reintroduced again this session, passed through the Commons and Senate, received assent, and is now one of our statutes. The Senate amended the Bill, the most important amendment being the deleting of the clause providing for a maximum of one per cent for operating costs. The legislation provides for joint responsibility between the Federal and Provincial authorities. Before the rural credits legislation becomes effective it will be necessary for the Provincial Legislatures to pass a concurring measure accepting their share of the responsibility. We believe this legislation will reduce interest charges on long time mortgage loans and through the amortization principle assist the farmer in finally paying off the loan.

CANADA GRAIN ACT AMENDMENTS

The Canada Grain Act was amended along the lines of the Campbell amendment of last session. The main purpose of this amendment is to restore the property rights of the farmer in the product of his labor, viz., grain, without discrimination or disability. Judge Turgon, who was chairman of the commission of inquiry appointed to investigate the methods of selling and handling grain, was requested by the Government to

prepare a new Grain Act, keeping in mind the evidence given before the commission. In the bill as drawn up by Judge Turgeon provision was made that when a farmer had stored his grain in a country elevator he might if he so wished pay the country elevator's handling charges, order it loaded and forwarded to a terminal elevator of his own choosing, the country elevator being held responsible for grade and weight. When this bill came before the Agricultural Committee in 1925 an amendment was proposed and carried which relieved the country elevator from the responsibility of guaranteeing the weight and grade in the event of a farmer ordering his grain shipped to a terminal of his own choosing. This deprived the farmer of his property rights in his grain.

The amendment as passed by the Commons and Senate restores the property right of the farmer provided he orders his grain shipped to a terminal where it can be graded and weighed by government inspectors and weighmen. It does not apply to shipments to points other than terminals. Remembering the activities of the wheat pools in acquiring terminal facilities, this legislation is of inestimable value to the Pools and Pool members.

REVALUATION OF SOLDIER SETTLERS' LANDS

Another important measure to a substantial portion of our agricultural communities is the legislation just enacted for the purpose of revaluing soldier settlers' lands. Most of the land held by returned men was purchased at peak prices. The same disability applied to stock. During the session of 1925 relief was afforded to the soldier settler on his stock account to the extent of 20 and 40 per cent, depending upon the year of purchase. The present legislation deals only with land purchased on behalf of the returned man by the Soldier Settlement Board. If a soldier settler feels that the price paid for his holding was too high he may make application to the Board for a revaluation. If the settler and a representative of the Board can agree upon a price that is considered a fair value under present day conditions, there will be no further trouble but if there is a disagreement as to price, then it will be finally settled by an arbitrator selected by the Exchequer Court. The bill as it passed the House of Commons made provision for a commission of three for arbitration purposes. One was to be the District Court Judge, who was to be the chairman, and one each to represent the Soldier Settlement Board and the Soldier Settlers. The Senate, however, amended the bill in this respect, providing that the Exchequer Court would take the place of the commission. I am informed that the Exchequer Court will probably appoint the District Court Judge to be its representative; therefore, the applicant will not have to appear before the Exchequer Court in the event of a dispute between the Board and the settlers as to the present value of the land. The Exchequer Court will review the evidence secured by its representative and give a decision which will be final.

It has been suggested that a flat reduction of 25 per cent should be made on all soldier settlers' lands, with a proviso that in the event of 25 per cent not being sufficient to bring the price down to its present day value, a further reduction be made. This proposal was not acceptable, as recent sales of Soldier Settlement Board lands have demonstrated

that some parcels of land have sold for a higher price than was originally paid by the Board for them.

BOARD HAS 5000 FARMS ON ITS HANDS

It is unfortunate that this legislation was not in effect some years ago as it would have saved some of the returned men a lot of grief and the Board many of its settlers. The Board has upon its own hands five thousand salvaged farms. Three thousand of these farms are described as fair to good agricultural land—two thousand of them have very little agricultural value. It is proposed to put British settlers on the three thousand farms under the agreement entered into between Canada and Great Britain. It is suggested that the two thousand farms of no agricultural value may be handed over to the Rural Municipalities without cost to them. If these proposals are carried out, it is reasonable to expect that these farms will be taxable in the near future.

Amendments of some importance to ex-soldiers were made to the Pension Act. The time for filing new claims for pensions had lapsed—new claims could not be investigated because they were received by the Pension Board after the date set in the Act had expired. The time was extended for two years. Another amendment provides for a second appeal to the Appeal Board in the event of the first appeal being dismissed by the Board, provided the applicant can produce newly discovered evidence.

THE MARITIMES REPORT IN THE HOUSE

The legislation introduced in the House to implement the recommendations of the commission appointed to inquire into the Maritime claims produced much discussion. As this question has already been dealt with in the U.F.A. by Mr. W. M. Davidson, it is not my intention to go over the different items again in detail. We must remember that the report was an ex-parte report—that is to say—that only the applicants were heard. No one representing the people living outside of the Maritimes was heard. This is probably the reason why the commission recommended almost everything that the representatives of the Maritimes demanded. The Maritimes have not recovered from the after-war slump as rapidly as some of the other Provinces. Some of the other Provinces have important grievances too, and it would have been wise statesmanship if the Federal Government had provided for a national stock taking in order to try and discover ways and means, as far as is humanly possible, to satisfy the claims of all the Provinces.

We expected when the bill providing for a twenty per cent reduction in freight rates within a certain zone, to be paid for out of the public treasury, was before the House, that as an excuse for this proposal the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement would be cited. We have been criticized to the extent that we were the recipients of special privileges in the form of the Crow's Nest rates on grain; that these rates were so low that the railways lost money, that, therefore, other commodities must pay a higher rate than necessary in order to make up the loss. It was almost impossible for us to secure convincing evidence to the contrary until quite recently. Some time ago the Board of Railway Commissioners was instructed by order-in-council to make a searching inquiry into freight rates throughout Canada with a view to equalization.

This inquiry has been proceeding for some time and some valuable evidence

was given by representatives of the railway companies, under cross examination, that substantiates our claim that the Crow's Nest rates on grain are profitable. I took part in the debate upon the second reading of the bill to subsidize freight rates in the Maritimes. I read a part of the evidence given before the Railway Commission. I trust the Editor will find room in *The U.F.A.* for it. Mr. Mallory, Director of the Bureau of Statistics of the Canadian National Railways, was being cross-examined by Mr. Symington of Winnipeg. It is to be found in the Records of the Board of Railway Commissioners, pages 4439 and 4440, dated March 8th, 1927, and is as follows—

MALLORY'S CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. SYMINGTON

Ques.: Mr. Symington: Now, Mr. Mallory, I am looking at exhibit No. 126, pages 69 and 70, I see that in the first six months of the year 42 per cent of the freight revenue yielded 1.47 per cent of the net profits, that is Canadian lines. Ans.: Yes.

Ques.: That is true, is it not? Ans.: I assume your figures are correct.

Ques.: They are your own figures. The percentages are shown at a glance. You can say it is correct. Ans.: I have not checked them over, but I will take your word for it.

Ques.: In the last six months 57.94 per cent of the traffic produced 98.53 per cent of the net profits on Canadian lines. Ans.: Yes.

Ques.: That is taking two six months periods. Ans.: Yes.

Ques.: In the last six months period the greater portion of the traffic was handled in the West, was it not? Ans.: The ton miles accrued in the last period, the greater portion would be in the West.

Ques.: Yes. Ans.: I would have to check that up. I would not like to say that offhand.

Ques.: You are saying it and you will find it in your returns: 70 per cent of that traffic was grain traffic; 72 per cent I think you gave us for the last four months. Ans.: IN THE WEST 72.6 PER CENT OF THE TRAFFIC.

Ques.: 72.6 per cent of the traffic was grain traffic. Ans.: Yes.

Ques.: Looking now at page 70 of the same exhibit, taking it in another way, the number of tons carried one mile in thousands, that is your gross ton mile, is it not? Ans.: No.

Ques.: Is that the revenue tons one mile? Ans.: I think it is the net ton one mile.

Ques.: Are these figures compiled from the Dominion Bureau of Publications? Are they in the Canadian National statement the revenue ton miles? Ans.: That is right.

Ques.: On your whole Canadian system you carried 38.72 per cent of your revenue ton miles and you earned 1.47 per cent of your net in the first six months; that is right, is it not? Ans.: Yes, that is right.

Ques.: And in the second half you carried 61.28 per cent of the revenue ton miles on your whole system. Ans.: Yes.

Ques.: And you earned 98.53 per cent of your net earnings. Ans.: That is right.

Ques.: And again it is during the last period the percentage of grain movement is so high, the figures you gave me a

(Continued on Page 25)

CHINA'S ECONOMIC REVOLUTION

WILL SHE EAT WHEAT OR RICE?

(Special to *The U.F.A.* by JOHN G. ARMITAGE)

China is undergoing a revolution not only political but economic. Like every other nation that has gone through this travail, she suffers its pangs, accentuated, in China's case, by interference on the part of those opposed to her recovery.

Fifteen years ago China was a feudal nation, ground under heel by the imperialist Manchus. She has thrown off that bondage, but there still remains an economic bondage, which certain foreign financial institutions hope to keep imposed upon her.

WHY THIS MASSING OF ARMED FORCE?

If that is not so, then why are there close on to 200 foreign ships of war in Chinese waters, and close on to 100,000 fighting men, with tanks, aeroplanes, artillery, specially designed transport wagons and poison gas on Chinese soil. Surely no reasonable person will contend that this vast array of imperialistic power is to protect foreign residents assembled in Shanghai from a few thousand Nationalist troops. If that were so it would indeed be a compliment to China's fighting men. But the contention is too utterly ridiculous for thinking men to entertain.

There must be a reason for this great aggregation of foreign troops. Surely it is intended to use it against someone. As it has only been assembled since Nationalism has been embraced by nine-tenths of the Chinese people, it seems reasonable to assume there must be an intention to use it against the Nationalists. There is no other growing force in China against which it could be used.

What then, it will be asked, is this Chinese Nationalism? What have foreign financiers to fear? Nothing more, nor less, than loss of profits wrung from a feudal China.

It must be understood that China is a country whose natural resources are unlimited and practically unscratched. And alongside all this natural wealth, coal, iron, water-power and huge areas of prolific soil, is to be found an illimitable supply of infinitely cheap labor. So cheap is Chinese field labor (the Chinese Economic Bulletin says 17 cents a month for males) that Chinese farmers can profitably farm with wooden plows belonging to the days of Moses. Not always are these plows drawn by oxen. Sometimes they are drawn by human donkeys—Chinese farm laborers.

RAISING ALREADY EXORBITANT WAGES!

And there are four hundred millions of these workers, whose wages, in factory areas, "Bolshevist" Nationalists have raised from \$1.25 a month to \$3.50 a month, out of which exorbitant (!) wage Chinese factory workers have to feed and clothe themselves. Of recreation they know nothing, for they are too busy, working seven days of 16 hours (reduced to 12 by "Red" Nationalists) per week. One hundred and twelve hours of unremitting toil in every week!

Herein lies the sting. These "Bolshevist" Nationalists demand that Chinese workers, in factories and on farms, should be paid as much, even more they say,

John G. Armitage, the author of the article published on this page, is an Australian journalist who has spent the greater part of the past five years in China, which he has traversed from North to South, and from the Pacific coast to the little-known interior. For some years he was night editor of the *Hong Kong Daily Press*, one of the leading English-language dailies published in the Orient. He has just completed a novel of which the new China is the background. This will be published at an early date.—*Editor.*

—shameless men! than Canada's workers. Put plainly, they would steadily seek to raise the economic status of the Chinese nation to that of Canada and other more advanced countries.

Nothing wrong with that, you say. Nor is there, for Canadians; but there is a whole lot wrong from the point of view of certain privileged interests. Today Canadian factory workers are demanding a few more of the good things of life, and Canadian farmers (Bolshevists?) are pooling their products; obtaining quite a lot

more financial return, which of course means more of those good things of life for them also. If this sort of thing goes on there will be no room in Canada for any groups of interests to pile up an excess of riches in however orthodox a manner, at the farmer's expense.

And what has been the answer to the Canadian farmer? What has been the answer of those interests which have been hurt by his already largely successful efforts to raise his living standards through co-operative association with his fellows? I judge that the campaign which is being carried on against his co-operative undertakings (from funds which must have come out of farmers' pockets since they could come from no other source), is evidence of the nature of their response.

Take up almost any Canadian paper and you will find whole columns urging upon the British financier his duty to invest in Canada, and telling him of the profits he may make. Does he invest? Well, sometimes, maybe. And very soon, should Nationalism in China be defeated, he will have lost *all* interest in Canada, not because he is British, (possibly in spite of it), but because he is a financier. He will have transferred his investments to China, with its vast material resources and its unlimited supply of cheap labor,

Off to the Fighting Front in China

Correspondents of English Language Newspapers Sail for National Front in Primitive Chinese Junk



Left to Right: Special Representative *North China Daily News*; J. G. Armitage, *Hongkong Daily Press*, *Daily Standard*, Australia, Representative *Trade and Commerce*, Shanghai.

just as would any other financier. Some of those concerns which have obtained a footing in China, even with present limitations upon their depredations, are making hundreds per cent profit annually on their investments. Not yet have they been able to touch agriculture, but, they have hopes.

What applies to British applies to other investing interests, but among the Western financial interests the British happen to be the most heavily involved.

REPERCUSSION ON EUROPEAN MARKETS

And this would have a repercussion upon European markets also, for 400,000,000 industrious people, under Occidental methods, producing sixteen hours a day for \$1 a month or less, will leave its most certain effect upon Europe, which today is Canada's best customer for wheat. Not only will this imperialist policy give Canada an unbeatable productive competitor, it will wipe out her present markets.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE

Now let us look at the other side of this picture, accepting the hypothesis that Nationalism will win out in China.

China's first attention, if the Nationalists do win out, will be given to reconstruction. She will produce, certainly, but for at least a century her productive energy must be absorbed in reconstructive work, such as rebuilding and remodelling her cities and raising the economic status of her people. This is the avowed policy of Chinese Nationalism, which I have seen operating in Canton, and although these "Bolsheviks" have only been a few weeks at Hankow they are busy rebuilding that city while still fighting off their enemies. And this is the policy so bitterly opposed by certain foreign financiers, who happen to be mainly British!

And while China is pursuing this policy of reconstruction she must eat. As she advances she will eat more. Even today she desires wheat as a staple article of diet, realizing its value over rice, rye and millet. Rice, according to high medical authority, is not a satisfactory food for use in tropical climates. It is, nevertheless, a staple food in South China, while other inferior grains are extensively used throughout the country. Even a slight rise in the standards of living of China's hundreds of millions, and especially of a growing industrial population in the urban centres would mean an enormous increase in the demand of the Chinese market for wheat.

But in her present state she cannot afford much wheat. She must be content with the cheap and inferior grains which her population can buy. China consumes these grains not because she desires them, but because, while still in her present economic state, she must.

CANADA'S NATURAL OUTLET FOR SURPLUS PRODUCTS

And should China be allowed to get under way with her new economic program, every year she will make the Canadian farmer's position more secure, for China is Canada's natural outlet for surplus products. In a word, a triumph for Chinese Nationalism means the removal of an economic menace from Canada, with a vast market for Canadian wheat. Foreign imperialism in China means a return to those "good old days" when the farmer was a feudal serf.

We cannot stand still. Either we must

take the road of advancement or that of retrogression. Which road will our Western peoples take? Shall we lend our support to imperialistic exploitation of China, with the degradation of our own standards as an inevitable result, or shall we see to it that the Chinese Nationalists

are allowed to carry out their program, which undoubtedly would help us?"

Upon the attitude of Alberta farmers and other Canadian producers, upon their refusal to be parties to the support of any imperialist, jingo policy, the outcome may largely depend.

The First Man in Canada to Sign A Wheat Pool Contract

J. E. Gustus, Calgary District Farmer, who signed the first contract of the Second Series, just issued.

SECOND SERIES

ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE WHEAT PRODUCERS, LIMITED

Wheat Contract

This Contract made between ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE WHEAT PRODUCERS, LIMITED, a body corporate with Head Office in the City of Calgary, in the Province of Alberta, hereinafter called the "Association," OF THE FIRST PART; and the undersigned, a person concerned in the production of wheat in the Province of Alberta (or the Province of British Columbia), and in the marketing of same, hereinafter called the "Grower" OF THE SECOND PART:

WHEREAS the undersigned Grower desires to co-operate with others concerned in the production of wheat in the Province of Alberta, (or the Province of British Columbia), and in the marketing of the same, hereinafter referred to as "growers", for the purpose of promoting, fostering and encouraging the business of growing and marketing wheat co-operatively and for eliminating speculation in wheat, and for stabilizing the wheat market; for co-operatively and collectively handling the problems of growers and for improving in every legitimate way the interests of growers in the Province of Alberta (or the Province of British Columbia) and for other pertinent purposes;

AND WHEREAS the Association is by a special Act of Incorporation, being Chapter 7, Statutes of Alberta, 1924, and amendments thereto, empowered to act as agent, factor, mercantile agent and attorney in fact to handle grain produced and delivered to it by its members, with such further powers as are set forth in the said Act;

AND WHEREAS this Contract, although individual in expression is one of a series either identical or generally similar in terms between the Association and Growers of wheat in the Province of Alberta (or the Province of British Columbia), and shall constitute one contract between the several Growers of wheat in the said province(s) signing the same and this Association;

NOW THIS CONTRACT WITNESSETH that in consideration of the premises and in consideration of the covenants and agreements on the part of the Association, and of the Growers of wheat in the Province of Alberta (or the Province of British Columbia), set forth, the parties hereto agree:

1. Wherever the word "Contract" appears, it shall mean and be construed to mean the contract between the Association, and the Grower, hereinafter called the "Contract".
2. The Grower covenants and agrees to deliver to the Association, for storage, receipt, sale, or otherwise, all of the wheat, and the proceeds thereof, of the date of this Contract.
3. The Association agrees to receive and deliver to the Grower, on the date of this Contract, all of the wheat, and the proceeds thereof, of the date of this Contract.
4. It is agreed that the Grower shall deliver to the Association, on the date of this Contract, all of the wheat, and the proceeds thereof, of the date of this Contract.
5. Wheat shall be delivered to the Association, on the date of this Contract, all of the wheat, and the proceeds thereof, of the date of this Contract.
6. The Grower hereby agrees to deliver to the Association, on the date of this Contract, all of the wheat, and the proceeds thereof, of the date of this Contract.
7. To receive and deliver to the Association, on the date of this Contract, all of the wheat, and the proceeds thereof, of the date of this Contract.
8. To receive and deliver to the Association, on the date of this Contract, all of the wheat, and the proceeds thereof, of the date of this Contract.
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19. To receive and deliver to the Association, on the date of this Contract, all of the wheat, and the proceeds thereof, of the date of this Contract.
20. To receive and deliver to the Association, on the date of this Contract, all of the wheat, and the proceeds thereof, of the date of this Contract.

The above photograph depicts Mr. Gustus along with a copy of the Second Series of Wheat Pool contracts.

Mr. Gustus farms 1500 acres of land in Yankee Valley, 20 miles northeast of Cal-

gary. He is a native of Illinois and has lived for twenty years in Alberta. He gives it as his opinion that the formation of the Alberta Wheat Pool is the greatest advance agriculture has ever made in Canada.

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Department of Education and Publicity of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

Answering The Grain Trade

Under the title of "Why The Hurry?" the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association makes another contribution to anti-Pool literature. The booklet contains a curious array of facts, misinformation, platitudes, false implications and subtle, but nevertheless shallow, arguments. The sole purpose of the booklet is, of course, to undermine the farmers' confidence in the Pool and induce them to refrain from signing the new contract. The pamphlet purports to compare the relative advantages of the private grain trade method and the Pool method of marketing. The comparison, however, is a very curious one. All the alleged advantages of the grain trade are given and balanced against all the alleged disadvantages of the Pool. The conclusion drawn, of course, is that the advantages of the private grain trade system are so overwhelming and the disadvantages of the Pool system are so numerous, fatal and insurmountable, that farmers would be well advised, and it would be to their very best self interest, to abandon the Pool plan and go back to the private system. Farmers are foolish, the pamphlet argues, to stick to an organization which has robbed them of so much when the private grain trade, manned exclusively by altruistic gentlemen who are extremely anxious to minister to the farmers' every whim and who are motivated solely by a burning desire to do everything possible to enhance the producers' welfare, stands ready to give them the best possible service at less than the least possible price. We propose to answer the booklet section by section.

Bulk Handling Not Only Advantage

The bulk of the pamphlet is given over to comments on the Pool contract, from nearly all of which a false inference is drawn. The first several sections are general platitudes which have nothing whatsoever to do with the main argument of the booklet—namely, the reasons why farmers should not sign the new contract. For instance, take the first point which the grain trade thinks deserves special notice, the statement about bulk handling. It reads as follows: "Bulk handling is more completely provided for than in any other country. Grain can be accumulated at all country marketing points, can be shipped in whole trainloads to still greater accumulating terminal points, from which it can be moved by trainload or by cargo load. From country stations to the seaboard, all economies and advantages of bulk handling exist in Canada." Now we all must admit that the statement is one of fact, but what in the world has it got to do with the argument of the grain trade, that farmers had better give up the Pool plan (the plan, mind you, which guarantees to every Pool member every cent the consumer pays for his product minus only the minimum and necessary marketing charges) and go back to their old love, the private grain trade—the plan, mind you, whereby all the gains due to mixing, drying, commissions and margins between prices paid and prices received go to private traders and not to the farmers as under the Pool plan. Pool members get all the advantages of bulk handling, as the grain trade has no monopoly on grain handling facilities.

Pool Members Get Better Prices as Well as the Advantages of Government Grading

The second feature to which the grain trade thinks special attention should be given is the fact that the Dominion Government does the grading. Well, what of it? Of course, the Dominion Government does the grading, but what has that to do with the argument of the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association that the Pool plan (the plan, as you all know, which ensures, among many other features, an increase in the farmer's independence and income by giving him a voice in the selling of his crop) should be forsaken for the plan of the private grain trade (the plan, as you all know, which has been tried for years and found to be too costly and extremely unsatisfactory by the farmers). Farmers get all the advantages of government grading regardless of whether they market their grain through the private trade or through the Pool.

Private Grain Trade Leads Inevitably to Relatively High Costs and Inefficiency

The third special feature to which the grain trade draws the farmers' attention is in part, as follows: "Farmers for

many years past have had more country elevator capacity in proportion to grain produced than is available to farmers in any other district in the world." But is this anything to boast about? Why tell the farmers that which they know only too well, that is, that the inevitable result of the private grain system is more elevators than are necessary to handle the farmers' grain economically? Why ask farmers to forsake the Pool plan, which, due to its large volume of business, makes possible well equipped plants operated at a low cost, for the private grain trade plan which provides a large number of plants, a great number of which have a small turnover, large overhead and high costs? The large turnover of the Pool enables it to take advantage of the economies of large scale production. Labor, management, rent, interest, insurance, depreciation and other necessary charges per bushel of grain handled are lower under the Pool than under the old plan. It is self evident that having one man do what many men did before, or having one plant handle what many plants previously handled, or one efficient staff do what many staffs did, must of necessity mean great economy. We ask those who do not think it is self evident to compare the operating costs of the Alberta Pool which were considerably less than one-half cent a bushel in each of the three years it has operated—and the cost of 1-5 of a cent per bushel to operate the Selling Agency, with the price they paid for the same services to the private grain trade. The inevitable result of the competition of the private grain trade is too many elevators, which means lower handlings per elevator, less efficiency and greater cost, and we are rather surprised to find the grain trade drawing our attention to this fact.

United States Department of Agriculture Demonstrates That Individual Farmers Do Not Sell Their Grain to Good Advantage

Under the heading of "Either Spot Cash or an Advance" the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association enumerates the options the farmer has in selling his wheat under the old system. The first option they mention is that he may sell outright for cash at the elevator door. No mention is made, of course, of the wide and, in many cases, unjustifiable spreads between the Winnipeg prices and the prices paid for street wheat.

The second option mentioned by the grain trade is that any farmer may have any quantity stored and may sell it at any time thereafter he chooses. Our answer to this argument is that having the option to choose when to sell is not of much value to the individual farmer when he has little or no information to enable him to choose an advantageous time to sell. It is notoriously true that farmers are not good judges of the market. This fact was brought out most strikingly recently by a preliminary report on farmers' elevator operations in the Northwestern States, issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. Fifty representative elevators were selected for study. Data were compiled from their audit statements which showed how farmers managed to judge the market. The report shows conclusively that for the year studied farmers sold most of their wheat when prices were low. The study is an actual confirmation of what all grain men know to be true; namely, that farmers are not good wheat salesmen. And what else can you expect? The farmer has little or no information which will enable him to decide when to sell and he could not use it effectively if he had. The farmer has too much to do to fit himself properly to sell his grain well. The Pool, on the other hand, has the most up-to-date information on present and probable future grain production and consumption in all countries and prices in all markets and having control of a large volume of grain is in a position to get appreciably better returns than the average individual farmer who sells his wheat in an unenlightened manner.

Pool in a Position to Secure Better Returns Than the Individual Producer

The alleged advantage of the old system, that is, the farmers' privilege to choose the time to sell his grain, is in reality no advantage at all as farmers do not know when to sell. It is very well known that the reaction of the average farmer to a rising market is to hold his grain for still higher prices, until prices begin to decline. It is also a well known fact that the reaction of the average farmer to a falling market

is to become frightened and, thinking prices will go still lower, rush to sell which sends prices downward. Under the Pool plan the farmer does not need to worry about the market, as he knows full well that his grain will be sold to good advantage by expert salesmen and that he is assured a fair average price for it.

There is No Denying the Fact that the Pool Method of Marketing Payments is a Very Valuable Innovation

The grain trade's sixth argument against the Pool is that under the private grain trade's marketing plan the farmer can sell his grain on any day in any position for spot cash. What of it? Many people can buy many commodities for spot cash considerably below their true value. This argument is the old one that farmers are better off to receive the receipts for their crop in one lump sum than in several payments. We contend, anything the grain trade has said to the contrary notwithstanding, and practically all the merchants, bankers and other business men in Western Canada will back up our contention, that the Pool plan of making payments is an innovation which has resulted in wiser spending, less credit, putting farming more nearly on a cash basis, and a much more contented farm population.

(Continued in next issue)

NOTICE OF CORRECTION

In the March 31st issue of *The U.F.A.* we carried an article, written by ourselves, entitled "Should Canadian Wheat Be Graded on the Basis of Protein Content?" As the article has been reprinted in full in the *Western Producer* and several other papers we think it advisable to call attention to a misprint which it contained. In the second sentence of the second last paragraph in both places where the words

"per cent" are used the word "cent" should be substituted. The sentence should read: "In 1923, for instance, premiums ranging from 20 cents to 65 cents per bushel over the prevailing option were paid."

Wheat Pool Lecture No. 3.

The Management of the Pool

The manager of the Alberta Wheat Pool and the manager of the Alberta Pool elevators are appointed by, and are responsible to the Board of Directors. The Pool staff is chosen by the Pool Manager. The Pool Elevator staff is chosen by the Manager of the Pool Elevators.

Pool Employees Get Moderate Salaries

Members may dismiss as anti-Pool propaganda all the rumors they hear about Pool employees getting fabulous salaries. If any member is interested in the salaries paid any or all Pool officials he may secure the information by asking any Pool Director addressing meetings or by writing to the Pool Office. The Pool pays only what is necessary to get efficient help. All Pool employees are engaged and employed on a purely business basis. No favoritism is shown to anyone. The connection of any employee prior to coming to the Pool is considered only insofar as it bears on the efficiency and training of the employee in question, and upon the quality of service he will probably render the Pool. To get competent assistants, the Pool has to compete with other businesses, hence it must pay the prevailing wages. Of course, the Pool pays very good salaries to some of its employees. It is good business to do so, as only by paying good salaries could the

Pool get good men for positions carrying a great deal of responsibility. It is indeed poor business to fill a big position with a small salaried man.

Pool Staff is Experienced

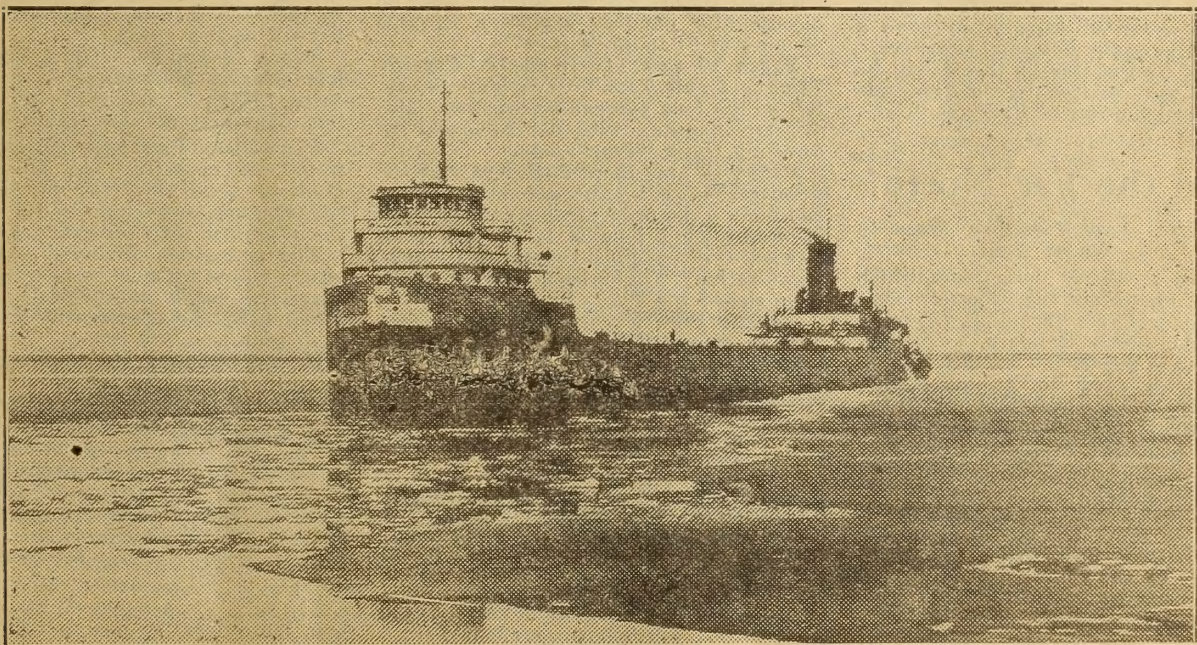
All the members of the Pool staff are well fitted for their particular type of work by experience. Those employed in the technical phases of the work have had a great deal of experience in the grain trade. Those employed in organization and clerical work are also fitted by experience for their tasks. For instance, D. L. Smith, Chief Sales Agent, was formerly manager of the United Grain Growers' Export Department; George McIvor, the Western Sales Manager of the Central Selling Agency, was formerly general manager of the James Richardson Grain Company at Calgary. C. M. Hall, the Manager of the Alberta Pool Elevators, was formerly general manager of the Alberta Pacific Grain Company. R. D. Purdy, the Manager of the Alberta Pool, was formerly assistant manager of the Bank of Montreal in Edmonton.

No. 2 Terminal, Vancouver, Passes to Control of Pool

Lease Granted to Alberta Pool at Rental of \$100,000

Under the terms of a lease recently agreed upon between the Pool and the Vancouver Harbor Board, No. 2 Terminal Elevator at Vancouver, owned by the Canadian Government, will pass to the control of the Alberta Wheat Pool, August 1, 1927, for one year, at a yearly rental of \$100,000. This terminal has a

POOL WHEAT LEADING THE WAY



The "William K. Field" which cleared from Fort William on April 14, with a cargo of 391,000 bushels of Pool wheat. This was the first steamer to clear

from Fort William this year. Two days later a fleet of grain carriers, loaded with eight million bushels, left the head of the lakes eastward bound.

capacity of 1,500,000 bushels and cost in excess of \$2,600,000.

No. 1 terminal was leased to a private grain man at an annual rental of \$145,000 a year. It has a capacity of 2,100,000 bushels.

The securing of the lease on No. 2 terminal elevator provides the Pool with a total terminal capacity on the Pacific Coast of 2,750,000 bushels. The Prince Rupert terminal has a capacity of 1,250,000 bushels.

With 142 line elevators in Alberta and two big terminals at the Coast, the Alberta Wheat Pool will be in a better position to more advantageously handle its members' grain.

C. M. Hall, General Manager of Alberta Pool Elevators, Ltd., and W. J. Jackman and Lew Hutchinson, Directors of the Pool, were in Winnipeg negotiating with private elevator companies who offered for sale country elevators at certain points in the Province, where the Pool wishes to serve its members with Pool elevators.

Large Profit Made By No. 1 Terminal Elevator, Vancouver

Coote Brings Out Important Information in Debate in Federal House

That in the business year of 1923-24 the No. 1 terminal elevator owned by the Dominion Government made a net profit of \$409,310.51 was brought out in the Federal Parliament by G. G. Coote, M.P. for Macleod, in the course of the debate on the loan of four million dollars to the Harbor Commission for terminal purposes.

The averages at that terminal that year had a value of \$191,006.31.

This elevator has since been leased to the James Stewart interests.

Mr. Coote asked for an audit by the Government audit bureau and claimed that three financial statements were made out by the Harbor Commission, to give three distinct impressions. In one of these statements the average profit was hidden.

Hon. Mr. Cardin, in reply, said it would be a duplication of expense to have a governmental audit, following the private audit made by the Harbor Board, but he would see that all the information was available to members of Parliament.

From the Far North

Farmers from Fort Vermilion Want to Join Wheat Pool

The most northerly point from which an application to join the Alberta Wheat Pool has come is Fort Vermilion, 750 miles south of the Arctic seaboard.

D. E. Utz, a farmer in that district, has written saying that he is seeding 150 acres to wheat this year and wants the Pool to market his grain. He says that there are thirty-five farmers in the Fort Vermilion district and that there will be a surplus of wheat.

Fort Vermilion has raised high grade wheat in the past. As a matter of historical fact, some forty years ago wheat raised there by the Oblate fathers won a world's championship at Philadelphia.

The nearest shipping point for Fort Vermilion, which is on the Peace River, is Peace River town, 165 miles away.

The Alberta Pool is willing to undertake the marketing of Mr. Utz' wheat, the big difficulty, however, being the delivery of same.

Daysland Man Replies to Anti-Pool Pamphlet Issued by Grain Dealers

To the Alberta Wheat Pool:

Will you grant me space to review as briefly as possible that Epistle to the Galatians recently broadcasted by the "Grain Trade" of Canada.

In its foreword this Epistle poses in defence of the martyrs of the grain trade on two special counts.

First—That the Wheat Pool has made use of the Grain Exchange and Clearing Houses. Why should we not avail ourselves of these organizations which our grain established, paid for and was the *raison d'être*?

Second—The grain trade elevators have handled our wheat and financed it.

Taking now the Epistle proper:

On page 7 prices paid by the Pool are purported to be compared with the average price quoted for wheat at the terminals during 1925-26, but the figures are really compiled from the "puts" and "calls" of the grain dealers on the exchange. The remarks of the writer lack the essential element of effective argument; viz., truth. They are beautifully deliberate and essentially childish, however, which is some compensation in an advertisement.

Page 8, headed "The True Facts About Average Prices":—Had the writer had the good sense or logic to draw his pen through the word "True" in this case before going to press, his dictum would (at least) rank with Bob Ingersoll's thesis: "An atheist is a person who had discovered a fact."

What a pity to spoil a good thing by such a bit of super-impressive tautology!

In this connection, if the writer had vouchsafed to inform us correctly what percentage of the wheat bought by the grain trade in 1925-26 was paid for on the basis of \$1.51, also what percentage of the grain bought by said organization was graded No. 1 and what percentage of No. 1 the organization shipped that year, he would have given us some real "True Facts."

Page 9—It would be waste of your valuable space and my limited time to discuss the childish sophistry in this opening of "Pandora's Box."

Pages 10 and 11—Headed, "Average Price is a Fair Test."—Yes, yes, we say, tell us the true average prices; then talk. We are standing with nerves keyed up awaiting those "True Facts."

Pages 12 and 13—"Pool Has Not Influenced Prices."—To state that the Pool can dictate the price of wheat irrespective of world conditions is folly, and such powers were never laid claim to by that organization. Had it been, I should never have signed the Pool Contract.

To state that the control of 185,000,000 bushels of wheat by one selling agency that is interested in and is obtaining the

highest price possible for it, (especially when we realize that that quantity very nearly represents the entire world's carry over or bridge between two harvests each year) does not affect the price, would be equally rank sophistry. Yet these are the horns on which this "Grain Trade scribe" hangs his arguments on the pages under review.

The above covers pages 14 and 15 as well.

Pages 16 and 17—"Has the Wheat Pool Abandoned Its Policy of Orderly Marketing?"—Any "Gump" knows that the time to market any commodity is when the marketing is good; therefore the Pool markets a larger per diem quantity of wheat while the Great Lakes are open in fall and before the Southern Hemisphere's product comes on the market.

This will always be done because it is the logical thing to do.

The Pool does not believe in holding till the bears of the grain trade discover a few surplus kernels in a pig's ear and raise a row about it to artificially depress the market, as in days of old.

I have stood on the floor near the pit when James Stewart was purchaser for the Allies, and saw him hold the pit howlers under his thumb by reason of the power that the control of such a vast quantity of wheat gave him. The Pool is exerting a similar influence today. For this purpose it was necessary for the Pool to secure a membership in the Exchange.

Page 17—"Money Dumping vs. Natural Circulation."—Has the writer of those paragraphs the hardihood to compare the orderly method of settlement instituted and practised by the Pool to the volcanic method of dumping in vogue before its organization, which method has been the primary cause of driving the owners of 81 quarter sections in the township in which I write, off their land and peopling this land with tenants to banks and mortgage companies—good men to be sure, but serfs, nevertheless? Though my heart-felt sympathy goes out to the ejected owners, I have sufficient left for such a writer.

Pages 18 and 19—"Pool Exports Violate Orderly Marketing."—Our hero returns to the attack made on Page 16, but introduces no new argument.

Page 20—"Patronage Dividend."—It would be expecting too much of the Pool to hope that the officials would run the business committed to them in the interest of their competitors.

The patronage dividend system has been adopted by most co-operative selling agencies, and is the logical method of distributing the earnings of all such organizations.

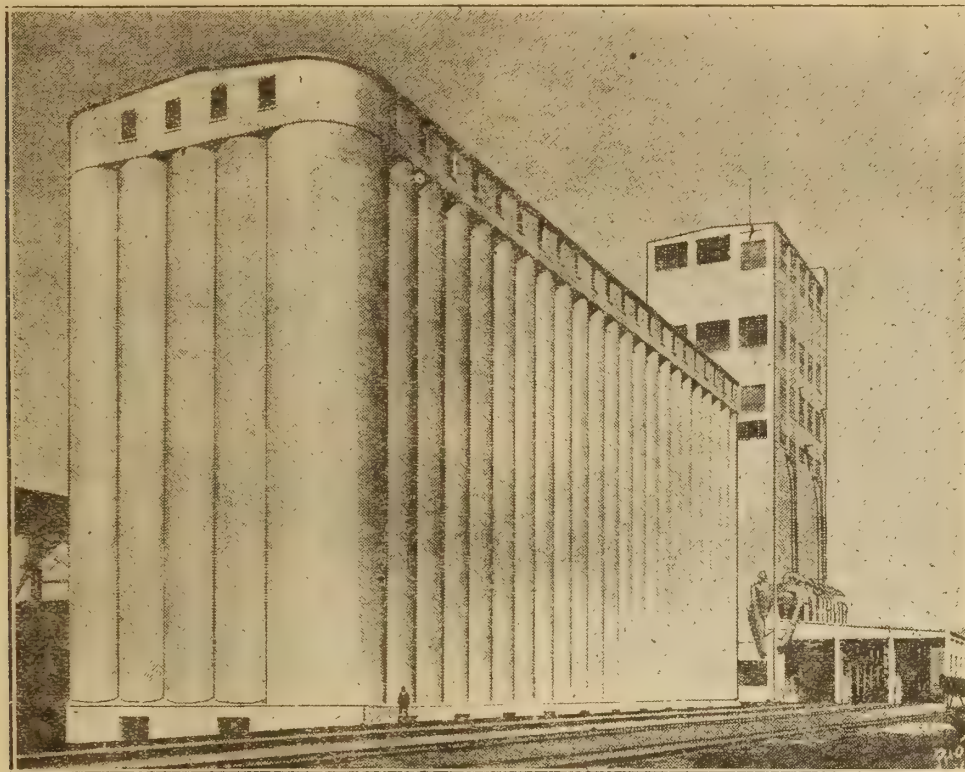
In conclusion, I beg to make the ad-

VANCOUVER GRAIN EXPORTS

Grain exports from Vancouver for the season are 25,182,564 bushels, compared with 42,460,615 bushels for the same period a year ago, and 19,476,934 bushels for the 1924-25 season. The following figures from the merchants, exchange show where the grain has gone and in what quantities:

	This Season to March 31st	Last Season to March 31st	1924-25 to March 31st
To United Kingdom-Continent.....	17,754,125	24,683,222	15,997,876
Orient.....	6,992,600	18,180,366	3,016,049
Central and South America.....	354,241	523,601	230,114
Australia and New Zealand.....	81,593	73,424	232,895
	25,182,564	43,460,615	19,476,934

Prince Rupert Terminal of Alberta Wheat Pool



The Alberta Wheat Pool has loaded twenty-two ships with wheat from the 1926 crop at Prince Rupert and expects to bring the total up to twenty-four before the crop movement is ended this spring.

The Alberta Pool terminal at Rupert has already handled 5,188,000 bushels and the total will reach 5,788,000 bushels within a few weeks. This is a larger total than was anticipated last fall.

The Prince Rupert house was built and is owned by

the Canadian Government, has a capacity of 1,250,000 bushels and is probably the fastest handling terminal on the coast. It is under the lease to the Alberta Pool for a term of two years. Joseph Bennett is superintendent of this elevator.

Through the Pool's extensive operation, the ocean freight differential has disappeared and grain is shipped to Europe from Prince Rupert at the same rate as from Vancouver.

mission that the circular under review, with all its faults, is a bit of advertising for the Pool, for which its members ought to feel truly grateful. Hoping I have not imposed too far on your courtesy, I am,

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) D. RABBITT.

Wheat Pool Reserves

A Few Facts About Funds in Pool's Hands

The Alberta Wheat Pool has an elevator reserve fund totalling \$1,371,965.63 and a commercial reserve fund of \$423,901.88. The total amount collected in reserves is \$1,795,867.41.

The elevator reserve is being expended in building or acquiring elevators. Locations for country elevators are selected on the basis of deliveries of Pool Wheat, covering a period of three years, and the acreage signed up in the district served by the shipping point. Naturally those places with a large sign-up will get Pool elevators before localities with a small sign-up.

On the books of the organization every member is credited with his share of the reserves. On the elevator reserve interest

at the rate of 6 per cent per annum is credited each member. Every member gets a statement yearly showing the amount to his credit in these reserve funds.

The question of how or when this money will be paid back is left entirely in the hands of the Board of Directors. The Board has not yet decided how or when this will be done, but the probability is that it will be done on a revolving fund basis.

All members will be treated alike. A member will not get his share in the reserves any sooner by not signing a new contract. Neither will a member get his share any sooner by signing a new contract.

INFORMATION

Mr. McNeil, of Rumsey, wants to know what grade of Canadian wheat approximates "fair, average quality," Australian and Argentine wheat. The answer is "No. 3, Northern, for Argentine Wheat and No. 2 Northern for Australia, this year."

Mr. Jacobson, of Amisk, wants to know when the contract he signed in the fall

of 1925 expires. It will expire as soon as settlement for the 1927 crop is received from the Pool. All old contracts include the crops from 1923 to 1927 inclusive. The new contracts include the crops of 1928 to 1932 inclusive.

Mr. Price, of Stettler, wants to know if it would be possible to have the final payment about the first of August. No, it would be impossible to make the final payment then as all the wheat is not sold by then and there is a vast amount of clerical work to be done and numerous settlements to be made after that date.

Mr. Patterson, of Youngstown, wants to know if the Pool will pay back the money it has deducted for the elevator fund and commercial reserve. Although we have answered this question several times, it still comes up again. It is a very important question and we would like you all to read carefully our answer. Yes, the Pool will pay back this money. Every member is credited with the full amount of his contribution to the elevator fund plus six per cent. interest on same. Every member is also credited with the amount of contribution to the commercial reserve. Every year each member gets a statement showing the exact amount he has in the elevator fund and commercial reserve. The matter of when and how

the money will be paid back is, under the terms of the contract, left entirely in the hands of the Board of Directors. The Board has not decided when or how the money will be paid back. However, when it is in the interests of all the members the money will be refunded. It is important that you bear in mind that all present members will be treated alike regardless of whether they sign the new contract or not. That is, you will not get your money one iota sooner by signing or by not signing the new contract. Mr. Patterson also wishes to know if the money will be paid back in a lump sum or in installments. We do not know the policy the Board will follow. There will, however, be no discrimination whatsoever.

Mr. McGivern, of Delia, wishes to know if the Pool will issue any form of bonds or security to members for their contribution to the elevator fund and commercial reserve. The Board has not yet decided whether to issue or not to issue bonds, as each member's contribution is safe as he receives a statement each year showing the exact amount credited to him on the Pool books. Mr. McGivern also wishes to know if old members signing new contracts will have to pay the \$3.00 organization fee. No, there will be no fee required from old members if the new contract is signed by August, 1928. Only new members will be required to pay \$3.00 or sign a note for that amount when they sign the new contract.

FIELD WORK AMONG UKRAINIANS

A. D. Babiuk, who is doing field work for the Alberta Wheat Pool among the Ukrainian settlers, is achieving good results. Mr. Babiuk's headquarters are at Vegreville and he journeys through the Ukrainian settlements visiting farmers and holding meetings at various centres.

There are over 60,000 Ukrainians farming in Alberta, largely in the northern portion of the Province. These people are industrious farmers and are interested in progressive projects. When properly explained to them, the Wheat Pool idea takes their fancy. Mr. Babiuk speaks to these people in their own language and is meeting with splendid success in gaining their confidence.

The opposition to the Wheat Pool has not been overlooking the Ukrainian settlements, and attacks on the organization have been printed in the language and distributed to each farmer. However, this literature is not accomplishing a great deal in the way of discrediting the Wheat Pool.

Some twenty well-attended meetings have been held by Mr. Babiuk, and in every instance the Pool members express satisfaction with the organization. The attendance ran from 24 to 60 people. It is confidently expected that good results will follow Mr. Babiuk's efforts.

Says Wheat Pool Has Held Up Prices

Alexander Buchanan, presiding officer at the quarterly meeting of the United Co-operative Baking Society held recently in Glasgow, Scotland, commented on the Canadian Wheat Pools.

There was at present a surplus of wheat in the world's market and the price had not fallen for nine or ten weeks, a circumstance unparalleled in his experience.

Mr. Buchanan stated that the membership of the Pool was confined to farm-

ers who grew wheat and the objects were professedly to secure for the farmer a fair price for his product. To that object he had no objection, but where did the consumer come in, he asked. If there had been a free market, he believed the consumer today would be enjoying a cheaper loaf.

No Profit in Grain Handling Since Pool Started Says Bennett

Calgary M.P. Makes Frank Admission In House of Commons

A recent debate in the House of Commons on the proposal to loan four million dollars to the Vancouver Harbor Commission for terminal facilities, brought out many matters of interest to Alberta farmers.

R. B. Bennett, K.C., member of Parliament for Calgary, in the course of a controversy with K. M. Blatchford, member for Edmonton, said that he (Bennett) was not connected with the grain business and had sold out his interests some time ago.

Mr. Bennett mentioned that he could not stay in the grain business in the West unless the Government would bonus him, because the Wheat Pool has taken the profit out of the grain handling business on the prairies.

This frank admission coming from a business man of international reputation, is in direct opposition to the propaganda issued by the Grain Trade, which claims the Wheat Pool has been of no benefit to the wheat producers of Western Canada.

Pool Members to Get Interest Payment

Board of Directors Authorizes 6 Per Cent Payment on 1924 Crop Reserve

The Board of Directors of the Alberta Wheat Pool have decided upon payment of the six per cent interest accumulated on the elevator reserves from the 1924 crop.

This payment will be made immediately to all members, except those whose interest totals less than one dollar.

The total reserves for elevators from the 1924 crop is over \$468,000 and the amount to be paid out in interest will be over \$20,000.

The total amount of elevator reserves is close to \$1,372,000. On each member's share of this sum six per cent interest per annum is credited in the Pool's books. This interest is the first to be made by the Pool.

Members should understand clearly that this payment is the interest only on the 1924 deductions for elevators, not the total deductions.

R. N. Mangles, Superintendent of the Growers' Department, announces that his staff is now busy making out the cheques to be issued. The cheques will be out in a few weeks. Members are requested not to write in to Head Office about the payments before at least one month.

The total amount of wheat in Canada as at March 31, 1927, was 175,978,000 as compared with 161,376,000 last year at the same date.

News & Views

Over five million bushels of grain have been shipped from the northern part of the Province from the 1926 crop.

Navigation on the Great Lakes opened on April 18th and fifty boats were on hand to take grain cargoes out of the Twin Cities elevators.

Dr. W. H. Cummings, of Colfax, Washington, a member of the Alberta Wheat Pool, writes: "Am well pleased with the services of the Pool and will renew contract at any time."

R. N. Mangles and E. R. Briggs, of the Wheat Pool head office staff, addressed a public meeting at Shepard on Saturday evening, April 9th. Mr. Mangles said that this was one of the most enthusiastic meetings he has ever attended.

A new company is being organized to build a terminal, transfer and hospital elevator at Vancouver or some other Pacific coast point. This company is known as the Banner Grain Co. and has a capitalization of a million dollars of which \$140,000 will be issued this spring.

W. McLeod, in charge of the grading department of the Alberta Wheat Pool, addressed meetings at Tofield, Irma, Bruce and Holden. Large crowds attended these meetings and the morale of the Pool members in these districts is excellent, Mr. McLeod states.

The first boat to break its way through the ice from the East and to load with a cargo of wheat at Fort William, was the steamer "William K. Field" which left Fort William on Saturday afternoon with 320,000 bushels of pool wheat, consigned to the pool terminal at Buffalo.

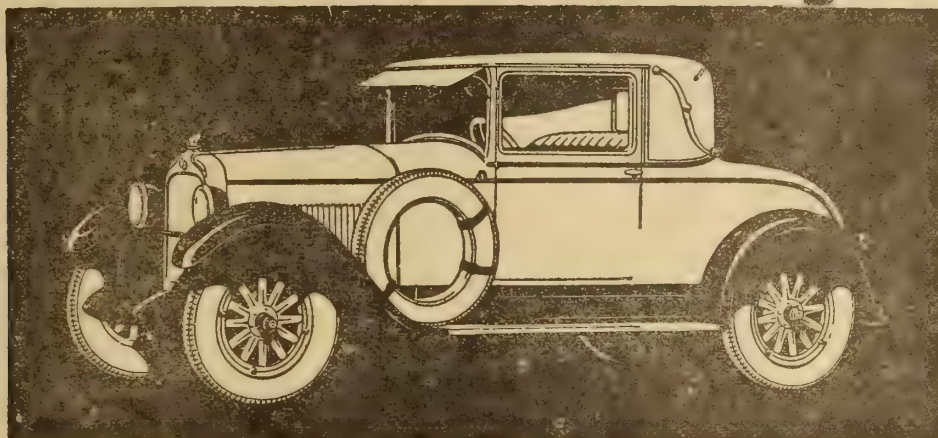
Earl Grey, on co-operation: "The principle of co-operation draws the whole community together. It breaks down barriers. It unites the state. It gives hope to the humblest toiler and it strengthens the great moral idea of duty, without which no state can endure."

President A. J. McPhail states that without a united purpose on the part of the western wheat producers, the satisfactory amendment to the Grain Act passed at the recent session of the Federal Government, would never have become law in the face of the well-organized and well-directed efforts of the Grain Trade.

J. M. Myers, Australian correspondent for the London *Daily Telegraph*, London *Financial Times* and *Chicago Tribune*, was in Calgary recently investigating the workings of the Wheat Pool. Mr. Myers said that the four Australian Wheat Pools handled half the crop of that country this year. Their aim, however, is not so much marketing as raising quality, packing and grading.

Three quarters of a million bushels of wheat was moved out of the Edmonton terminal to Prince Rupert and Vancouver during the first two weeks of this month. Of this total half a million bushels went to Prince Rupert, this all being Pool wheat. A total of 103 cars containing 128,000 bushels of wheat for Prince Ru-

Smooth as the Flight of an Arrow



A REVELATION awaits you in your first ride in the New and Finer Pontiac Six—a revelation of comfort, of smoothness, of power, of flexibility that you never dreamed attainable in any car of comparable price. And the reason is evident. In the New and Finer Pontiac Six General Motors turned their vast resources, their stores of knowledge and skill, the facilities of their matchless laboratories and proving grounds, their great advantages of purchasing and production, all to the task of providing a type of high-quality, six cylinder automobile such as had never before been available at anywhere near so low a price.

The result is a car of long, low, graceful lines, of exquisite design and coloring, of the latest body styles, of the utmost completeness—a car as smooth in performance as an arrow's flight, quick as a flash to respond to your demands . . . and a car that brings quality six performance to the widest circle of car-buyers.

See the car—investigate the

GENERAL MOTORS PRODUCTS OF
CANADA, LIMITED—Pontiac Division

Subsidiary of General Motors of Canada, Limited
OSHAWA ONTARIO

NEW LOW PRICES

P-2327

PONTIAC SIX



pert was loaded in five hours and five minutes, somewhat of a record.

William Sheldrake, of Duchess, relates an incident in which a crop was divided and sold, one party interested being a Pool member and the other a non-Pooler. The Pool member shipped a carload over the platform direct to the Pool, the wheat being in the same state as it came from the thresher. He got 82 2-3 cents, while the non-Pooler shipped through a line elevator, after being cleaned, and the price obtained was 62c.

R. A. Lindsay, of Lacombe, in a letter to the Wheat Pool, says, "I might say that some time ago I chanced to call at the Pool office. I only meant to have a look-see at the bunch who are doing our business for us, but an alert young man pounced on my companion and me and sold us the whole affair. If by any means that spirit of cordial enthusiasm could touch all Pool members there would be no question about how many would come in again."

Donald A. McDougall, of Greenshields, a Pool member who has the honor of being the first producer to ship a carload of wheat through Prince Rupert, writes of an interesting experience of a neighboring farmer. This neighbor is a Pool member and had a crop on his father's land on shares. The father, who lives in Vancouver, did not belong to the Pool. When the son delivered his wheat, he also turned in his father's share, paying him the open market price for the day. The final result was that the Pool price was 14c a bushel more than the open market price. The father is now in the Pool and says he will do the waiting himself.

NEWS FROM POOL LOCALS

H. L. Hehn, of Didsbury, is now secretary of Burnside Wheat Pool Local and Hugh McLean, also of Didsbury, is chairman.

A new local has been organized at Spring Valley with Rod. Macaulay, of Lacombe, as secretary, and Leslie Matheison, also of Lacombe, as president.

Ryley Wheat Pool Local is one of the latest to be formed. The chairman is H. W. Glasener, of Ryley, and the secretary, R. H. McPherson, of Ryley.

New Pool Office

Agency Opened by Canadian Wheat Pool at Montreal

The Canadian Wheat Pool is opening an office in Montreal on June 1st, 1927, with William H. Johnson, Jr., in charge.

E. B. Ramsay, Secretary of the Central Selling Agency of the three Provincial Pools, in making this announcement, stated that the opening of the office at Montreal is another step in furtherance of the policy of controlling as far as possible the Pool service for its members. The Montreal office will take care of the forwarding of Pool grain from that port. The New York office will work in conjunction with Montreal.

Mr. Johnson has been in charge of the New York Pool office for some time. James S. Hudson, who has been working with Mr. Johnson, has been appointed acting manager at New York.

"The opening of our Montreal office," said Mr. Ramsay, "will enable the Pool to keep pace with our rapidly-expanding export business."



Wm. H. Johnson, Jr.

Alex. Clark is the new secretary of the Galahad Wheat Pool Local.

grounds of economy that this request is made and as such, should have the support of the members.

As far as the result of criticism of the Grain Trade is concerned, the directors and the officials are not concerned. There has not been a single argument advanced by the Grain Trade that has not been effectively answered.

Furthermore, the farmers are not the fools that the Barons of the Grain Business imagine them to be. The farmers know full well that it is the golden profits these Grain Men are after, that there is a selfish purpose hidden amid the new-found altruism.

Hanna Kiwanis Club to Aid Sign-up Drive

The farmers and businessmen of Hanna are uniting to put over the sign-up of the Second Series of Wheat Pool contracts. The aim is to bring about an one hundred per cent sign-up and plans are being laid to that end.

The Kiwanis Club of that aggressive community is joining hands with the farmers' organization and the district is to be covered by a thorough canvass.

Businessmen in Alberta realize that the farmers benefit because of the Wheat Pool. They also realize that as the farming class improves its position, the whole Province advances. The great majority of businessmen are behind the Wheat Pool and are going to use their best endeavors to see that the Pool system is continued.

Undoubtedly in many other centres in Alberta the townspeople will follow the example of the Kiwanis club of Hanna, and assist in making the new sign-up One Hundred Per Cent

TUNE IN ON THE POOL

Pool news is broadcasted by remote control directly from the Pool office, simultaneously from Edmonton and Calgary every Friday night between 8:30 and 9:30. If you listen in every Friday night you will hear all the Pool directors, the manager of the Pool, Mr. Purdy; the manager of the Pool Elevators, Mr. Hall; the western sales manager, Mr. McIvor; and the Pool secretary, Mr. German. We will appreciate letters from those who listen in telling us how our messages are received.

Correspondence

PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

I hope half a dozen Locals put through a resolution asking for an investigation as to how far the professions, through their society memberships, have usurped the functions of the Legislature and Parliament.

A man (or woman) may graduate with honors in a course of law, but if not "articled" or a member of the Law Society he cannot practice as a lawyer in Alberta.

A surveyor may be fully competent in every way, but when his blue prints of land surveyed are presented at the land office for registration they won't be accepted unless he is a member of a certain professional society—and just imagine a bunch of medical doctors admitting an osteopath or chiropractor into their medical society!

Even the preachers protest the granting of a commission to a marriage com-

New Series of Wheat Pool Contracts Now Issued

By the time this issue of *The U.F.A.* is in the hands of its readers, the new series of the Alberta Wheat Pool contracts will be in the mail. The Second Series of contracts cover a period of five years from 1928 to 1932 inclusive.

Full instructions for completing the new contract will be found in the second page of the contract. Members are requested to follow these instructions implicitly, sign the contract forms and return to head office with as little delay as possible.

The beneficial effects of the Wheat Pool need not be recapitulated here. It is sufficient to say that the wheat producers of the West are satisfied that the Pooling method has adequately proven itself to be immensely superior to the old

Grain Trade system of marketing their wheat. The Wheat Pool is bound to be successful.

At present the Canadian Wheat Pools own some sixteen million dollars' worth of assets and these are increasing rapidly with the advance of time. All these facilities mean greater saving and better service to Pool members. The Pool way is the permanent way.

An earnest request is made to members to sign and return the new series of contracts by June 15th. Filing, recording and posting over 40,000 contracts is an immense task. This can best be done during the spring and summer when the pressure of work on the Pool staff is lessened because of the seasonal nature of the grain business. It is merely on the

missioner, as they consider that their own particular job.

But the lawyers are the worst of the lot. Their red tape causes needless expense by rules of Court many years obsolete; yet by the way they are tacked onto Court procedure they are considered in many instances to take precedence over actual statutes passed by the Legislatures, and are a hindrance to a common sense trial of cases.

A few years ago in Calgary a man tried to commit suicide but somehow did not succeed and was arrested for the attempt. He left his \$600 in cash with a lawyer for safe keeping during the trial and this lawyer appeared for him in the magistrate's court, pleaded "Guilty" for him and the magistrate suspended the jail sentence. He asked the lawyer for his money and the lawyer handed him only \$200 out of the \$600, keeping \$400 for half an hour's work. He applied to a higher court for a bill of expenses of his case on what is known as "Taxed Costs," but the judge said there "was no precedent for taxed costs in Criminal cases." It's time there was, by heavens. A man is not guilty or innocent according to his ability to pay and I hope the farmers Locals pass a dozen resolutions to curb the activities of professional societies.

J. J. JOHNSON.

Medicine Hat, Alta.

THE U.F.A. CONVENTION AND CADET TRAINING

Editor *The U.F.A.*:

Commenting upon the action of those who voted against the abolition of "cadet training in schools" in the recent session of the Provincial Legislature, the editor of *The Alberta Labor News*, issue of April 9th, asks: "Do the decisions of the U.F.A. mean anything to certain U.F.A. members of the Legislature?" and expresses the opinion that: "Some explanation is forthcoming from somebody."

As a member of the U.F.A. I wish to express my opinion that those members of the Legislative Assembly who were elected as U.F.A. candidates should be invited to explain why they are in favor of anything which tends towards militarism; also why they deliberately ignore the will of the organization they are elected by, after that organization has, through its Annual Convention, let it be known that its members strongly oppose any practice which tends to perpetuate the military spirit.

I would like to suggest that in future, when reports of the Legislative Assembly appear in *The U.F.A.* that the division be recorded so that the rank and file of the U.F.A. may be given an opportunity of knowing who are the real representatives of the electors.

P. RAFFERTY,

Sec., U.F.A. Local No. 539.
Mayerthorpe, Alta.

[The result of the division on Cadet Training was given in detail in Mr. Watson's notes in our last issue. At the conference held in Edmonton last week, the advisory committee on the curriculum on which various organizations including the U.F.A. are represented, recommended the adoption of a complete course in physical training for boys and girls in both rural and urban schools. The opinion of the committee was expressed in two resolutions. The first of these was to the effect that cadet training is of little or no benefit to the pupils and should therefore be replaced by a course of physical training. The second resolution was to the effect

that as a course of physical training has already been prepared for pupils of both urban and rural schools, this course should be made available as soon as possible. Labor and U.F.A. representatives were responsible for these resolutions.—Editor]

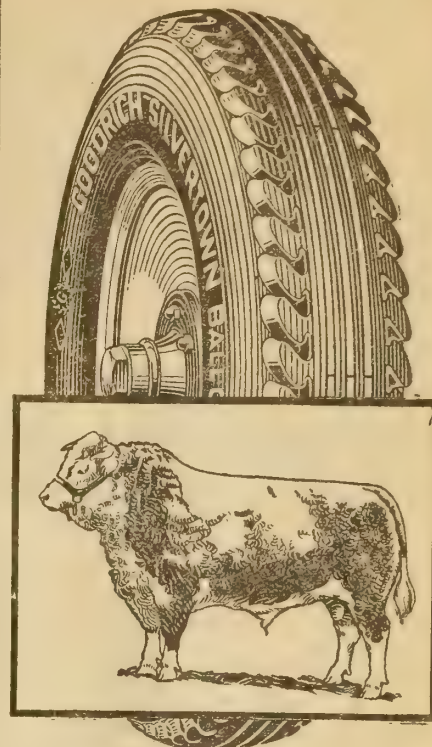
IMMIGRATION AND LIVING STANDARDS

That "many of the leading forces, financially interested in getting Western Canada settled up, are not very enthusiastic about obtaining either British or American settlers," is the opinion advanced by John Glambeck in an article which is unfortunately too long for reproduction in full. In support of this, he cites a statement "by Mr. A. Sifton, a couple of years ago, that Western Canada needs 'men in sheepskin coats with broad-backed wives.' That is, the settlers wanted are those from Eastern Europe who have endured centuries of peasant conditions; men who are willing to toil early and late for a pittance, strong women who are able to work in the fields as well as in the house, and big broods of children that can be used on the farm so no hired labor will be needed. Not long ago, at a meeting of representatives from railroads, banks, mortgage companies and land-owners, one man stated that his corporation was negotiating with 5,000 Mennonites to settle here next spring, as these were the only kind of people who would be able to stay on the land and pay back the money." Mr. Glambeck also quotes from an article by C. H. Peterson, a statement to the effect that short spurts of prosperity had utterly unfitted the British, American and even the Scandinavians for pioneering the new lands in Western Canada.

After describing the mode of life of a settlement of Russian Doukhobors, Mr. Glambeck says: "It is no wonder that the landowners, banks and mortgage companies and those interests having money invested in land, and those who make and sell the things used on a farm, and all those who look upon the tillers of the soil as created for their special benefit to skin and exploit, prefer those hard-working, saving toilers, who by their system of working the whole family and their primitive mode of living are able to pay up." And he concludes: "It is then up to us who have spent many years, the best part of our lives pioneering, who have transformed the wilderness into agricultural communities, built fences, roads, schools, if we will accept a lower primitive standard of living; or are we going to put up a fight to get more of the things we produce? . . . We have been unorganized, careless of our own welfare. We must organize one hundred per cent and take steps to stop the wholesale robbery now going on."

ASSESSED VALUE OF LANDS

The total assessed value of all lands in Alberta for the purposes of the supplementary revenue tax collected by the Government, was five hundred and five millions of dollars in 1926, states the report of the Department of Municipal Affairs. Of this amount, the assessed value of property in the cities was seventy-seven million, eight hundred thousand dollars; in the towns it was ten million, one hundred and sixty-one thousand dollars; and in the villages it was four million, eight hundred and sixty-nine thousand dollars. The assessment of rural lands totalled \$417,348,000. The report states that the finances of the rural municipalities have been greatly improved in the past year.



Pedigreed Performance

Thousands of thrifty Canadians know that back of every Silvertown is a pedigree of over 56 years' experience of making things from rubber—a pedigree which guarantees thoroughbred performance from every Goodrich Tire.

Silvertowns "paid their way" when they were sold in Canada with the duty on. Now made in Canada and costing no more than other tires — Silvertowns more than ever are the supreme value in tires.

See your nearest Goodrich dealer for Goodrich Tires at all prices.

"They pay their way."

Goodrich
Silvertown
CORD TIRES
"THEY PAY THEIR WAY"

CANADIAN GOODRICH CO. LTD.,
Kitchener, Canada

Sport and Travel Coats \$4.95

140-01—Smart style Coats of splendid quality rubberized material in very pleasing colors of red, green and blue—fitted with smart little collars of corduroy. Imported garments—and particularly adaptable for sports wear, motor wear, camping and all general wear. Sizes to fit misses and women, 16 to 40.

500 Pairs Women's Shoes \$3.69 Pair

215-01—High grade Patent Leather and Colored Leather dress and street Shoes—made over a smart Cuban heel, full toe last—cut in fancy Oxford tie patterns. Season's most approved styles—Sizes 3 to 8.

Hudson's Bay Company

VOILE FROCKS IN STYLES AND COLORS FOR SUMMER DAYS, \$1.95

151-01—These are frocks that in the regular way of selling would easily command \$3.50. They are the product of a very special Anniversary purchase. Pretty kimona or set in sleeves—choice of light and dark color grounds. Sizes 34 to 44.

DIMITY NIGHT GOWNS, 89c

151-02—Good full sizes. Made of good quality crossbar dimity in pretty lingerie shades.

SILK STRIPE KNIT BLOOMERS AND VESTS 39c per garment

152-01—The bloomers are made full and roomy in colors of peach, mauve, pink and powder blue. Sizes 36 to 44. Vests to match, in opera top style. Sizes 36 to 44—39c per garment.

152-02—
**WHITE POROUS
KNIT VESTS**
For summerwear.
Sizes 36 to 42.
Each.....**.19**

152-03—RAYON SILK VESTS

In assorted light
lingerie shades,
assorted sizes.. **.69**
Bloomers to Match.
Good full roomy
garments, pr... **.89**

Buy a Fur Coat

FOR NEXT WINTER AND TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICES

Furs have advanced 10 to 20 per cent and in all probability they will advance much higher before the Fall. The fur coats featured in the Anniversary Sale were purchased long before the advance in prices. We make mention of a few of the special values below:

Electric Seal Coats

Smart New Models

Self Trimmed, sizes 34 to 42, regular price of these coats, \$135.00, Sale price, **\$110.00**

No. 1 Quality Muskrat Coats

Made from dark Eastern rat skins, neatly lined, a very serviceable coat, regular value \$235.00, Sale price.....**\$195.00**

The above are all specially purchased coats for the Anniversary Sale and as we stated they were purchased before the advance in the price of fur, and the regular quotation is based on that price.

Out of town patrons have the privilege of buying at the above quoted sale prices—pay 20 per cent down—balance in convenient monthly payments—and Free storage in our cold air storage vaults till next Fall.

Electric Seal Coats

Sable trimmed, lined with floral brocade, sizes 34 to 42, regular value \$165.00, Sale price.....**\$135.00**

Persian Lamb Coats

With collars and cuffs of Sable, lined with a heavy satin, very dressy and very durable coats. Regular \$325.00, Sale price.....**\$275.00**

WRAP AROUND GIRDLES

153-01—Of dainty pink stripe batiste. These have the elastic top and elastic over hips—skirt sufficiently long to take care of hips—4 hose supporters. Sizes 24 to 40, pair.....**\$1.98**

The Co Sale of

Schedule
THURSDAY
and
SATURDAY
Inc

TH FOR ALL

It will cost you this sale. Refunded—price refunded—between April 28th and five. Purchase equivalent in are miles between station or post railway fare will also price of return trip or miles to the g

Plan to Come!

Anniversary Sales

180-01—Men's and Young Men's Two Pant Suits.....**\$19.75**
Two pant suits will give your suit double the length of wear. Tailored of hard-wearing tweeds, assorted new patterns. These are all new—specially purchased suits for the Anniversary Sale and they speak of good value.

180-02—English Gabardine Coats.....**\$14.95**
An imported coat, made especially for the Hudson's Bay Company stores, full belt style, check lined. A coat for all wear—rain or shine.

180-03—Men's Work Pants—Built for service from sturdy tweeds, well tailored and finished, in all wanted sizes, per pair.....**\$2.95**

180-04—Moleskin Pants—An excellent quality pant, that is perfectly tailored, all sizes. Pair.....**\$2.95**

180-05—Khaki Pants—Made from heavy weight drill, finished to our specifications. Pair.....**\$2.50**

180-06—Blue and Black Denim Overalls.—Our Special, Union-made pants, guaranteed for satisfaction, all sizes. Pair.....**\$2.15**

210-01—MEN'S SUMMER OXFORD SHOES—Reg

IN CHOICE OF BLACK OR BROWN LEATHERS—The pieces—all welted soles—best finish and in every detail men and young men. Exceptional value at this Ann

The Big The Year

to Start
APRIL 28th
in to
MAY 14th
ve

1000 Gallons Factor Brand Paint

275-02—This paint is fully guaranteed by the Hudson's Bay Company. It is a ready mixed paint of good quality—a durable oil paint for house painting and decorating—dries with a good gloss. Has a good covering capacity and will give lasting service. Put up ready for use in quarts, half gallons and gallons. Colors of white, cream, grey, brown and green.

Quarts...79c Half gallons...\$1.49 Gallons.....\$2.69

Children's Khaki Togs \$1.25

160-01—500 garments—specially purchased for the Anniversary selling. Serviceable khaki drill hiking and riding knickers, khaki middies in regulation style, short or long sleeves—and full fashioned khaki bloomers. Sizes for girls, 6 up to 16 years. Per garment.....\$1.25

257th Anniversary Sale

SALE BERTANS

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ay fares are
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the dates of
ay 14th inclu-
merchandise
lars as there
your railway
fice and your
be refunded—
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e basis of 20
a.

2000 Pieces PURE ALUMINUM WARE--95c

275-01—Highly polished pure aluminum ware in Colonial and Panelled designs—aluminum will not rust, crack or corrode—every piece guaranteed.

2 quart size coffee percolators.
3 pints size double milk and rice boilers.
10 inch size covered roast pans.
5½ quart size covered potato pots
8 quart size lipped preserving kettles
3 quart size Colonial tea kettles

95c

5 quart size covered sauce pans
14 quart size round dish pans
10 inch frying pans
8 quart size dairy pails
3 lipped sauce pans, 1, 1½, and 2 quart sizes
3 pudding pans, 1, 2 and 3 quart sizes.

Plan to Come!

for Men and Boys

185-01—Boys' Suits with Two Pairs of Pants—Tailored from all wool tweeds. A line that is exclusive with the Company.....\$13.75

190-01—Men's Work Shirts—500 special work shirts, made of good quality blue chambray, khaki drill and blue pick and pick denim, all standard make shirts, full sizes. Sizes 14½ up to 17½. A shirt that regularly commands \$1.50. Anniversary Sale Price.....\$1.19

190-02—Men's Negligee Shirts—Coat style, separate collar to match, in assorted fancy patterns. Sizes 14 to 16½. Anniversary sale price.....95c

190-03—Men's Balbriggan Combinations—In natural color, short sleeve, ankle length; long sleeve, ankle length; and short sleeve, knee length. Sizes 36 to 44. The suit.....98c

Separate Garments—Shirt and Drawers—in natural color. Each.....59c

210-02—1000 Pairs Boys' Play Boots—Canvas play boots of best quality. Guaranteed rubber soles. Sizes 11 to 5. Pair.....95c

6.00 values. Anniversary Sale Price, pair.....\$4.45
are of good weight and the soles have rubber top
These shoes are the most approved spring styles for
ary Sale, Price, pair.....\$4.45

H.B.C. Groceteria

20 LB.
CASE
\$2.75

30,000 LBS. OF MANITOBA
GINGER SNAPS
Enough Ginger Snaps to reach
for 38 miles

20 LB.
CASE
\$2.75

SEEDLESS RAISINS	TOMATOES Solid Pack	CORN
2 lbs......25	Large tins, case...\$3.10	Choice Quality, per case.....\$3.30
25-lb. box.....\$2.90		
JELLY POWDERS	SOAP	ASPARAGUS TIPS
4 pkts......22	P. & G. White Naptha 20 bars.....\$1.00	Tall tins, each......16
	Per case.....\$4.75	
SHREDDED WHEAT	Royal Crown White Naptha, 24 bars.....\$1.00	TEA
6 pkts......59	Per case, 120 bars \$4.75	Family Blend, per lb......49
	Soap Chips, White, 2 lbs......25	Hudsonia Blend, per lb......59
KELLOGGS CORN FLAKES	SALLY ANN CLEANSER	PURE LARD
6 pkts......59	5 tins......27	5 lb. pails......89

CALIFORNIA PRUNES

60-70 size, per 25 lb. box.....\$2.69 30-40 size, 25 lb. box.....\$3.50

BACON	Cottage Rolls, per lb......21
Peamealed Backs, per lb......28	Picnic Hams, per lb......17

SUGAR, per 100 lbs.....\$7.50

NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

A Page of Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.

The Conference at Ottawa Upon Hog Grading Policy

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Moth-erwell, called a conference at Ottawa for the 22nd and 23rd of April to re-consider the bacon hog policy which was entered into at a similar conference held in Ottawa in 1921 of representatives from the packers, both Dominion and Provincial Government representatives from the Agricultural departments and the producers. The 1921 conference was called at the request of the packers to inaugurate a policy of bacon hogs production which would improve the quality of our hogs and help us capture the British market for Wiltshire sides and it was decided at that meeting that packers would pay a premium of 10 per cent for the select bacon hog in recognition of the improved quality and to stimulate among producers the production of that class of hog. The Government at a great deal of expense, have established systems for grading out the select bacon hogs besides doing a great deal of educational work among the producers towards introducing the right type of hog on the farm for the production of these select bacon hogs.

PRODUCERS PUT TO ENORMOUS EXPENSE

The producers have been to an enormous expense both in the acquiring of proper breeding stock and in experimental work in breeding and feeding to produce the proper hog for the English market. After five years experience, and at a time when the quality of the hog was showing a distinct improvement in quality and the producers were beginning to cash in on their investment the packers have asked the Dominion Government for a second conference to reconsider the bacon hog policy of Canada and the request of the packer to the Dominion Government is based on the following temporary situation in the old country market regarding the Wiltshire side. Within the last two years through an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in England and the resultant embargo of live pork, Holland has been forced to build abattoirs and kill at home and ship the sides to England. This brought 60 million pounds of cured meat to the English market in the year 1926. During the same period Denmark increased her production which resulted in increased exports from Denmark to England. We also see the same condition existing in other European countries adjacent to the British market, this happening as it did while the general strike followed by the coal strike reduced the purchasing power of the British consumer to a low ebb. Consequently, the Canadian packers lost for the time being at least the British market for Wiltshire sides. To aggravate this situation the American market has been extremely high and out of line with the Old Country caused by a shortage of the corn crop as well as disease among the young hogs.

As a result of these conditions the Canadian packer has appealed to the Dominion Government to reconsider the

We publish in this number a brief article by the Head Office of the Alberta Livestock Pool dealing with the Ottawa Conference on hog grading. The article was written before the results of the Ottawa conference of April 22nd and 23rd were known, and we shall be unable to give a complete report of that conference in the current issue. A Canadian Press despatch outlining the decisions of the conference, is, however, reprinted at the end of the Livestock Pool's article.

policy and do away with the premium on bacon hogs and to make the bacon hog the basic price and discount other grades in proportion. The Livestock Pool, after a thorough investigation of the situation, has registered a very vigorous protest against changing the policy at this time to meet a condition which we consider to be temporary and which will automatically adjust itself within the space of a very short time.

KENNEDY TO REPRESENT LIVESTOCK POOL

The Pool prepared a memorandum in protest and also appointed D. M. Kennedy M.P., as their representative at the conference to represent the interests of the hog producers in Alberta. We feel that any change in the policy at the present time would affect the confidence of the producers in the stability of any policy that might be adopted. We further are confident that conditions justifying the packers to ask for this change are only temporary and will right themselves in a comparatively short space of time and we believe that the packers are an integral part of the livestock industry and should take their ups and downs with the industry and figure their profits or losses over a period of time rather than year by year.

If the packers do not consider that they are a part of the agricultural industry and are not willing to take the bitter with the sweet with the industry then the time is fast approaching when the producers must go into the packing business and keep their influence in the livestock trade.

The Pool believes that using the American buyers as an argument against the select bacon hog is unsound because the American buyer while he is forced to take the select hog and pay the premium, gets the benefit of the Canadian cuts for heavies which more than offsets what he may lose as a premium on selects. We have asked that if it is necessary to change the policy at the present time, that instead of accepting the basis which the packers are suggesting, that is, making the select hog the basic price instead of the thick smooth, that the payment of selects be discontinued until such time as

a properly constituted committee will find that the British market has adjusted itself and can absorb our Wiltshire sides from our packers at a price that is profitable.

D. M. Kennedy, representative of the Livestock Pool at this conference, has been supplied with the full memorandum as it affects Alberta producers, and we trust that he will gain enough backing to hold the policy steady during this crisis. We are waiting with a great deal of interest to find what the decision of this conference will be and trust that it will not be detrimental to the interests of the hog producers in Canada.

Conference Decisions

By Canadian Press

OTTAWA, April 25.—As a result of the conference held in Ottawa Friday and Saturday, hogs will in future be bought on the basis of a fixed differential as between the select and the thick smooth grades. Both prices shall be published and the differential shall be fixed from time to time as necessary by a committee to consist of the joint swine committee together with two members from the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

For the present this differential shall be half a cent a pound and the new arrangement will probably come into effect Monday, May 2. It was found practically impossible to arrive at any unanimity of opinion as regards paying on the basis of a premium on the selects grade or discount on the thick smooth, and this resolution as regards differentials with no mention of either the word discount or premium.

Basis of Quotations

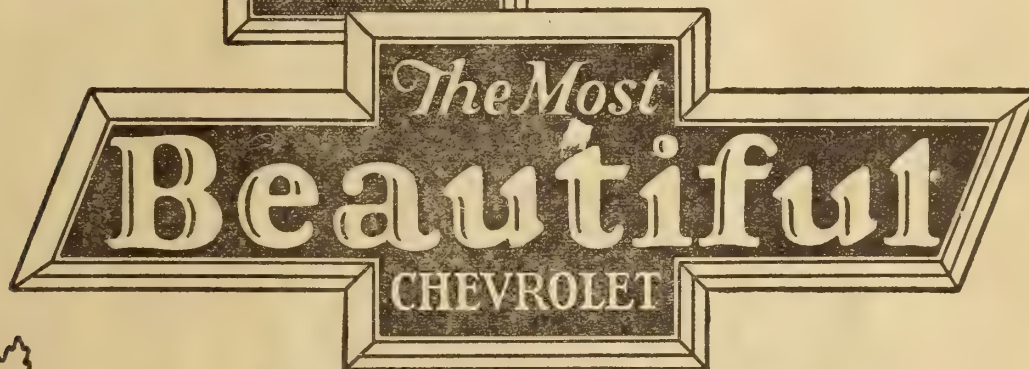
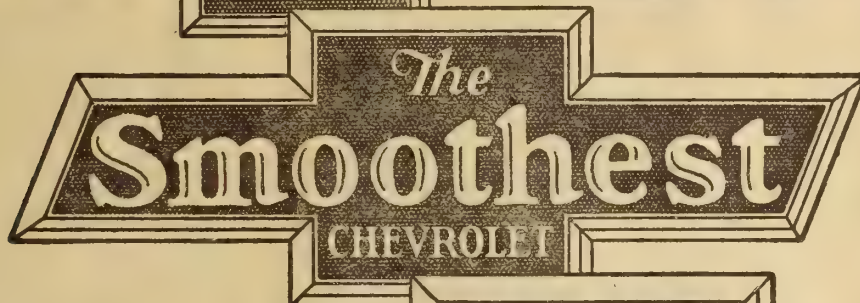
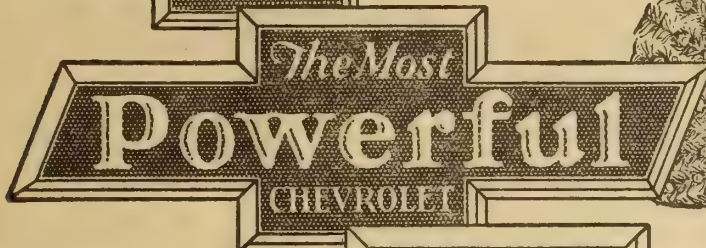
The basis of price quotations is interpreted as meaning that when the American demand for the thick smooth hog controls the market, the price will be based on that market with the stated differential for selects; when the export market again controls the situation, prices will be based on the select hog with the necessary discount for thick smooths.

The half cent a pound differential or what will be approximately a dollar a hog, was fairly agreeable to all the conference.

The resolution regarding the fixed differential passed the meeting by a majority of 33 to 7. H. A. Craig, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, who had been very strenuous in his efforts to have the premium policy retained, since it had given splendid results toward the improvement of hogs in Alberta and throughout Canada, voted along with the other Alberta delegates against this resolution. However, when it passed with such a majority, Mr. Craig stated that he was prepared to fall in with what was considered by the meeting to be in the best interests of the Canadian hog industry, and that the Province would not be behind the others in supporting the proposition as worked out by the conference.

Votes With Minority

Hon. C. M. Hamilton, Saskatchewan, also voted with the minority on this (Continued on Page 25)



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South African Farmers May Adopt U.F.A. Plan of Political Organization

Exposition by President Wood of Method Followed by Alberta Farmers "Seems to Point the Road Which We South African Farmers Should Follow to Attain Unity, Strength and Solidarity," States Secretary of African Farmers' Bond

Editor *Farmer's Weekly*

Sir,—It is a little over two months since the provisional constitution of the African Farmers' Bond was published in your valuable journal and the South African press generally. It was published mainly to promote discussion among farmers of the advisability of using the principle of political effort in support of the farmers' interests, in some form or other. The interest the movement has created among farmers is gratifying, and this has thrown a tremendous amount of work on the writer's shoulders, but the effort has been deeply interesting in many ways.

The views expressed by the many correspondents and members are indicative of widespread dissatisfaction with the present political state of farmers who would appear to be ground between the millstones of partyism; but when it comes to being able to enunciate their views to provide panacea for this state of thing, it is really remarkable what divergence there can be as to the road which should be followed to attain the desired end. There are many, of course, who would use the Bond movement to promote their personal interests. There are quite a few, too, who would like to hitch it on to one or other of the present political parties; but the great majority, I am glad to say, look to salvation for their own and their children's interests in a real co-operative effort, industrially, economically, and, because their votes are the binding link of the other two, politically. Without their votes behind their co-operative and industrial efforts, the first two can have only an academic significance in a politically supported government.

The Farmers' Leaders

Several correspondents say that they hesitate to give support to the Bond movement because the recognised farmers' leaders have not publicly espoused the cause, but these have not justly assessed these leaders' actual position. They were placed in their leadership on a strictly non-political basis by their supporters, and it cannot be expected that they could adopt the Bond movement, without being re-elected to their positions with a definite mandate on a new basis. On the other hand, from communications from them, in confidence to me, I can say that the Bond movement is being carefully watched by the farmers' leaders. They, above all others, are fully aware of the value of the movement as a prime factor for the advancement of farmers' and co-operative interests, and, as soon as there are signs of a change of front on the part of the rank and file, the leaders would not be found wanting. Members and sympathisers should therefore strain every effort to extend the movement, in the sure expectation of eventual success.

Question of Form

Just how the movement should be guided, and what form it should take, has also found great divergence of opinion. Some want a farmers' political party pure and simple, and are prepared to let anyone

Convinced that the needs of agriculture have not been given fair consideration by the old political parties, British and Dutch farmers in the Union of South Africa have recently been discussing plans for the improvement of their industry by the aid of political action. Through the instrumentality of P. H. Wedderburn, of Bowell, a former South African, who is well known in Alberta as a veteran U.F.A. worker, who occupied the position of Secretary of the Medicine Hat U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association for some years, a number of leading South African farmers became interested in the plan of political action which has been adopted by Alberta Farmers, and were placed on the mailing list of this paper. Correspondence followed, and today the South African farmers are awaiting a copy of the U.F.A. constitution before holding a convention for organization purposes.

Below we print a letter from the March 9th issue of the *Farmer's Weekly* of Bloemfontein, South Africa, in which the acting Secretary of the African Farmers' Bond discusses various proposals for political action, quotes at length from an article contributed to *The U.F.A.* last fall by President Wood, and expresses the opinion that the U.F.A. plan of political action points the road which the South African farmers should follow.

Join it, whether a farmer or not. Others again, including myself, would like it to take the status of a trade union, in which no one can be a member who is not a farmer, but anyone can be an honorary member with every right and privilege except that of voting on a change of the constitution.

Regarding the first view, that of a farmers' political party pure and simple, a famous South African told a friend of mine: "If an attempt is made to start a new political party, you may be assured that it will be fought from the outset by the others, who have ninety per cent. of the white population in their ranks. It will tend to alienate the present sympathy of the successive governments in farmers' affairs. It will have little prestige, no press, and in the nature of things, can only obtain members from the other parties by the slow process of attrition. I do not see any prospect of its success. On the other hand trade unionism is the greatest factor in the world's politics today. Until the question arises, I cannot say what my party would do were a trade union movement started among farmers, but I, personally, would look upon it as a legitimate effort and as such it would not only proceed along the line of least

resistance to the other parties, but, if successfully founded, it would, I am sure, lend its aid to enlightened progress agriculturally and commercially."

Alberta's Example

I would like to quote here from *The U.F.A.*, the official organ of the successful farmers' political movement in Canada. (The quotation is from an article by President Wood.) It says:

"There is no logic in having three warring forces instead of two. There would be no logic in having a political party composed of farmers engaged in warfare with other parties. A political party is inherently a fighting force, is not democratically organized or democratically controlled; consequently, it is not constructed in the interests of citizenship, and does not develop the spirit of true citizenship, and can never hope to get the different elements together in constructive effort.

"The farmers of Alberta, realising the necessity of social and industrial construction and the important part played in the political field in all social constructive enterprises, decided to enter the political field on a basis that would enable them to co-operate with all other legitimate social or industrial forces. We believed that the development of an industrial system in which all industrial elements would systematically function together was the greatest immediate problem that society was facing. We believed that we represented an important industrial interest (that of agriculture) and we wanted to so construct our force to be in a position to intelligently represent our interest in legitimate, intelligent, industrial construction."

The writer may here add, for the benefit of "Farmer's Weekly" readers, that the farmers have held the reins of government in the State of Alberta, Canada's greatest source of wealth, for the last five years, and have recently been placed in power again with a greater majority.

Politics and Pools

The above exposition of a farmers' movement seems to represent South African conditions among us farmers so exactly that it seems to point the road which we South African farmers should follow to attain strength, unity and solidarity in the effort now being put forward by the African Farmers' Bond.

I would also here like to point out to Major Doyle and his friends who have worked so hard to try and establish mealie pools, that . . . members of the U.F.A. in Canada are members of the Wheat and Dairy Pools, and they have just issued their figures for the past Wheat and Dairy Pool, in which they state that a sum of no less than ten million dollars has been placed in the farmers' pockets in the State of Alberta alone in the past year as a result of the operations of the Pools, supported by their political movement, which ensures the protection of the farmers against predatory trade interests. In another of the U.F.A. publications before

me, I notice that the Controller of Co-operation in the United States of America states that co-operative effort cannot possibly succeed in holding its ground without the pooled agricultural vote in the U.S.A., which is solidly behind the co-operative societies' interests.

Will our co-operative societies not help us to establish the African Farmers' Bond, and, what is more important, help us to guide it along the road which will lead to sound co-operative enterprise, by forcing legislation through that will be of real help in guarding the farmers' interests?

A Political Trade Union

With regard to the trade union type of political movement, which the writer and many others think is the road which the Bond should follow, I do not mean that a trade union of farmers should be made up on the watertight compartment lines of the artisans' trade unions, but that each member of the Bond should keep his vote in his pocket, so to speak, and try his best to gain every member of his local farmers' association to do the same by joining the Bond. Then, when delegates are sent to Congress, they should be able to tell the provincial congress executive that so many thousands of farmers' votes lie behind and in support of the resolutions of that congress, and when in turn the provincial delegates meet in the S.A.A.U. and the considered resolutions are placed in the hands of the Minister by the Advisory Board, then that body can tell the Minister that the resolutions put before him are solidly backed by, say, 50,000 agricultural votes! What Government could possibly resist such resolutions or requests?

The African Farmers' Bond movement, if founded on these lines, has the brightest chance of success that any political movement could ever have. The organization is already there in the present farmers' associations and co-operative societies. It has merely to take hold of them—and succeed. The associations and co-ops will be no worse off because they have a new and powerful weapon to wield in defence of their interests, which every farmer and co-operator will agree are today seriously threatened by the highly organized commercial interests, who have the ear of the present-day party politicians.

Revision of the Draft Constitution

In conclusion, I hope, as one of the founders of the Bond, that no sectional action will be taken by any group of farmers in the way of reconstruction of the Bond. The constitution as published has come in for a great deal of criticism, which, no doubt, it deserves, as it was published with a view to inviting discussion. It provides for its own revision, partly or wholly, by a duly constituted conference or congress of members; and, whatever its faults may be, these can be adjusted at the proper time and place. Hasty and sectional action can only result in the wrecking of an effort which is the only hope for the farmer, and which has entailed a lot of hard work, incidentally at a great deal of financial sacrifice on the part of its foundation members.

Waiting for U.F.A. Constitution

Since the constitution was published some 700 letters have been written to obtain support, and some 1,200 circulars have been sent to all parts of the country. I am now busy circularising all the farmers' associations through the secretaries, to try and obtain support. I have also written to Canada for a copy of the constitution of the United Farmers of Alberta, which I hope will aid us in founding the

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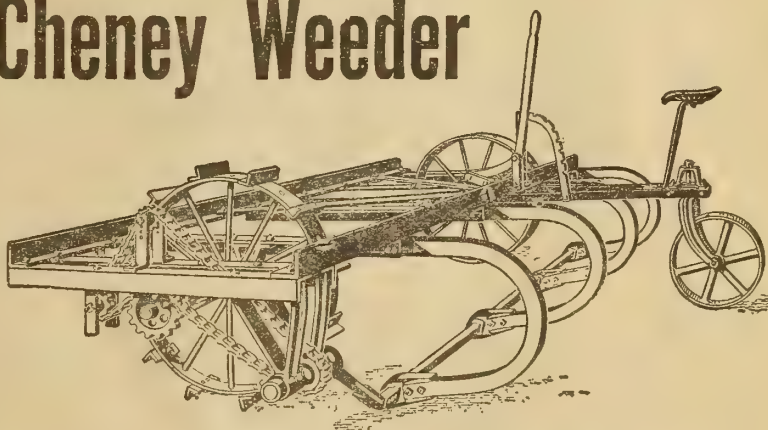
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Bond. This will be unlikely to arrive before April. It is suggested that the conference of members and delegates should be held in May, but, should the majority of the foundation members and branches desire it sooner, I personally have no objection.

Some Bond members have been inclined to try and bargain their support by insisting on some or other course being followed by the conference. Team work

will help us to win, but insularity and egotism will assuredly break up the movement. It is therefore to be hoped that all members will loyally abide by the decisions of the conference, whether this body confirms their views on organization or not

. CONWAY JAMES,

Acting Secretary, A.F.B.

Box 5, Bushmanskop, O.F.S.

The U.F.W.A. and JUNIOR BRANCH

The Problem of Adult Education

Education Does Not End With School Days, States Miss Montgomery in Radio Talk
—What Can Be Done in Alberta?

The phrase "adult education" came into use with the realization that education does not end with school days, said Miss Jessie F. Montgomery, Librarian of the University Extension Department, in a talk over the radio recently.

"All we get at school under our present system, or nearly all, is a knowledge of the tools with which we can later educate ourselves.

"But when the incentives of school life are removed, when men and women go out into the world and get busied with many things, especially with earning a livelihood and bringing up children, there is a tendency to leave behind those things which we mean by the term 'education.' To be sure, we are being educated, after a fashion, all the time, whatever we are doing, but we are apt to let our brains get rusty, or work along only one line, to let ourselves get 'in a rut', to use a common expression, and lose sight of the many beautiful and interesting things and events in the wide world around us. There was a time when one could get along very comfortably within the boundaries of one's own parish mentally as well as physically; but that day is past. The world is the parish of all of us today to an extent which we cannot ignore, and events are moving so rapidly that it takes our best and most continuous effort to keep up with them. Then there are the great minds of the past, of which we would fain have some knowledge, but—so comes the constant wail—there is so little time, so little opportunity."

THE NECESSITY FOR LIBRARIES

Another educational slogan much heard today, continued Miss Montgomery, is "self-education." But as schemes of self-education developed, it was found that they could not get very far without ready access to books. In England and in United States this had been clearly realized, and libraries were being developed so as to cover even the remotest rural districts. In Canada library service was very inadequate except in the large cities. County libraries, which might be used in the East, would not be practicable here. There was an inclination on the part of many people to demand that the Government should do something about it, but a little thought and a little study of figures would show that the Government had already almost more on its hands than it could manage.

"Is there not an opportunity here for self-help?" asked Miss Montgomery. "By

co-operative effort every rural community in Alberta could have, in ten years, an excellent little library of at least the most necessary reference books.

"We have the nucleus for such community libraries already existing in our schools. Some communities have built up very fair libraries for their schools during the years when the library grant was given to all, but some never made use of the grant as they might have done, and now that it is given only to newly organized schools, their libraries are falling away, and becoming almost, if not entirely useless. Why should not the community as a whole co-operate in building up the school library, making it of use not only to the pupils, but to the adults as well? I can hear some people say, 'That's the teacher's business', and I can hear many teachers complain, 'Yes, put more work on the already overburdened teacher.' To the former I would reply, 'It is not the business of the teacher only, but of the parents as well'; and to the latter, 'The presence of a really good library in your school would make your burdens lighter'."

Continuing, Miss Montgomery told how the teacher of a small rural school in one of the middle states had organized a library of between two and three hundred volumes. She had aroused the interest of the children during the year and just before closing of school held a Library Day, when the children were asked each to bring ten cents, and parents and friends were also asked to contribute to the Library Fund. In this way \$20 was secured, and carefully expended in good and useful books. Library Day was continued at the end of the term for several years, and gradually books of interest to adults were added. The community used the library and took a keen interest in it, talked about it and showed it to visitors.

MATTER FOR WHOLE COMMUNITY

"But how much easier it would be and how much more quickly a library would be built up, if the whole community worked together from the beginning, instead of leaving it all to the teacher.

"After the money is collected, whether it be \$5 or \$50, there is the matter of selecting the books. This must not be done in haphazard fashion. The less money one has to spend, the greater the necessity for spending it carefully. Such a library should, for some years at least, include no current fiction. This for two reasons. First, current fiction, which

is out-of-date in a year or two at most, is expensive, and can usually be borrowed by those who want it, from the lending library in the drug store of the nearest town, on payment of a small fee. Second, much current fiction is unfit for children to read. Even when it is innocent, from the point of view of morals, it is beyond them mentally, and should not be put in their way. The selection of the books should not be left to any one individual in the community. There should be a small committee, which should include the teacher, and the selection should be made from prepared library lists. It should be well balanced so as to meet all tastes and all needs.

PROPER SYSTEM FOR CARE OF BOOKS

"Then there is the care of the books and the keeping of records of circulation, etc. All such details have been carefully worked out, and it is a waste of time and effort for local committees to try to devise their own systems. Most home-made systems work well enough, while the library is very small, but are clumsy for larger collections, i.e., over 200 volumes.

"This method of building up a community library, of which I have given you the barest outline, is very simple, and has much to commend it over more elaborate and more costly schemes. It is a co-operative effort, and as such, would arouse and hold the interest of all members of the community. It is elastic; in poor years, small additions may be made to the library; in good years, larger additions. It is educative. With even a small collection of books, wisely selected and properly cared for, the children—and the adults—are receiving training in literary taste, in appreciation of beauty and order, in community spirit, training which will have effect on a hundred other activities in the future.

"Let me close with a quotation from John Cotton Dana, one of the leading librarians in the U.S.:

"All can join in promoting a library. It is the one public institution which can serve as a center of pleasure and learning for all the community. To its service all can give their sympathy and aid without restraint of politics or creed; and without thought of difference in station or in culture. Recreation, good cheer, research, business, trade, government, social life, conduct, religion, all of these in every aspect can turn to books for help."

Among the Juniors

The Advantages of University Week

By Ruby Haybak (Asher Jr. Local),
Winner of 3rd Prize in the Last
Junior Essay Contest

There are many advantages of this, the most distinguished week for farm young people of Alberta. Only the boys and girls who have been fortunate enough to attend the University Conference can fully realize the splendid opportunity this week affords.

First I will endeavor to point out to you the educational advantages of University Week. This week is really one opportunity in a life time for farm boys and girls. Its educational value in my opinion cannot be compared with any schooling a person can gain in the same

length of time anywhere else. This is one of the most vital and far-reaching projects our Junior organization has undertaken.

At present University week is almost solely taken advantage of by the members of the Junior branch of the U.F.A., but this short course is available to all farm young people between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five.

GIVES PRIDE IN PROVINCE

A week spent at the University teaches them what the highest seat of learning in the Province really is like and what it does for us. It gives them a pride in their Province they have never felt before.

The morning and afternoon sessions held during this week are directed towards economics, the delegates are shown the fruits of research work in all the branches of the University which have a bearing upon the farm and home. Here we are told about the advantages offered through extension work in helping those unable to attend the University. The lectures and demonstrations are of great interest to the boys and girls in attendance. The week is so carefully planned by the University staff that not a minute is wasted, in order that the delegates can obtain as much knowledge as possible from the courses offered.

I believe quite a number of boys and girls decide to attend regular courses at the University after attending one of these short sessions. Therefore, it is of great importance that all the young people on the farms should come in touch with the University in this manner. Lessons on agriculture, dairying, veterinary work, geology, horticulture, first aid, domestic science and numerous other subjects are given to us in this week by the University staff; all being very helpful to the boys and girls.

Arrangements are always made to have the delegates visit the different factories in Edmonton such as biscuit factory, garment factory, the packing plant, government elevator, etc. They are also taken to the Government House and Parliament Buildings.

During this week the boys and girls have the pleasure of meeting with some of the leaders of the senior organization and listening to lectures on U.F.A. work.

TAUGHT HISTORY OF ORGANIZATION

Here we are taught about the history of our organization and the strides it has taken forward educationally, financially and commercially. The leaders impress upon the Junior members the importance of studying U.F.A. problems.

The Junior U.F.A. business session is an important feature of the week. At this meeting the President and directors give their annual reports on organization work. A delegate from each Local gives a report on their year's work. In this way they exchange ideas and learn how to better their own Locals.

It was at one of these sessions that the Juniors were offered the splendid reading course sent out by the Department of Extension of the University. A free scholarship providing for a term at one at the agricultural schools will be granted the delegate holding the highest place both in the Farm Young People's Week and reading course in June this year, the delegates being given a test on the material in the reading course and the lectures given during University week.

This short course is an ideal holiday for the young people as every minute of the time is spent in social and educational activities. This week is by no means

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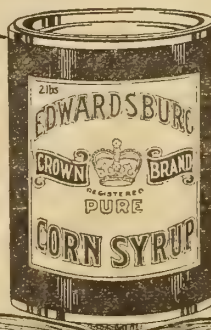
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lacking in social activities. Evenings are spent in community singing and dancing. A sports day, dinner and social evening concludes University Week. Every delegate on returning home endeavors to give others the valuable lessons learned and resolves to return the next year, with several other delegates from his or her own district.

GROWTH OF EDUCATION IN ALBERTA

During the year 1926, 39 new school districts were erected in Alberta, compared with 25 in 1925. Three rural high schools were also created, making 5 now in operation, at a cost of \$6 per quarter section.

The total enrolment in public and high schools of the Province for 1926 was 150,526, compared with 147,794 in 1925. The daily average attendance was 110,927. The rural schools were able to keep going

184 days in 1926, compared with 178 days in 1925. The new grants provided for rural schools under certain conditions brought benefit to 667 one-room schools.

There is a growing demand for secondary education, especially in rural schools, where 62 per cent of those in Grade 8 took high school entrance exams compared with only 48 per cent in 1925. A total of 3,428 left school at the age of 15, which is a decrease over former years. A total of 1,189 left at Grade 8. There are 3,041 school districts in operation in the Province.

In the Technical Institute, there were 1,166 students. In the special correspondence course for children in outlying rural districts, there were 225 enrolled, with a total of 900 since the course was instituted.

At the Alberta University, there were 1,302 students registered in all courses in 1926.

THE PROBLEM OF THE TEACHER

By LEONA R. BARRITT

More power to the arm of the Agricultural Committee of the Legislature! May its shadow, and that of its able chairman, Donald Cameron, M.P., never grow less!

"The most difficult phase of the whole educational problem is how to get and retain in the profession a sufficient number of well prepared teachers." So says Dr. Foght, specialist of Rural School Practice of the Bureau of Education of the United States.

It is encouraging to note that the Department of Education is considering ways and means of affording more practice teaching in rural schools for teachers-in-training. As it is now, the practice which they receive at Normal, in the few lessons they teach during the year, only fits them for the one or two grades of the town school; and at that, the towns generally refuse to take them until they have qualified by serving an apprenticeship in the rural school. It should be the other way around; even then the experienced town teacher would find a difficult enough job on her hands.

CAN PUPIL TEACHER PLAN BE ADOPTED?

In the British Isles one must serve part time for two or three years as a pupil teacher before being permitted to take charge of a school; and I am wondering if a solution could not be found by requiring our Normal graduates to serve for a few months at least in that capacity in a rural school and under a rural teacher to which they would be recommended by the inspector—preferably one in easy reach of home. Some plan of small remuneration could be worked out so that too much strain would not be put on the student's finances, either in the form of increased grant to such district, or a small payment from the district itself, or both. The aid would be a god-send to the teacher in charge, while the observation and practice would be of great value to pupil teacher, and would react wonderfully on her first school. Is it feasible or not? In any case, one thing is sure. If we are to have efficiency in our rural schools—which means more responsibility on the part of the teacher, a longer tenure of service in the community, a longer period in the profession instead of the average of three years as

now—some very different scheme will have to be formulated than is in operation at present.

To return to our specialist, Dr. Foght was invited by the Government of Saskatchewan to make a survey of its schools, and in 1918 he submitted his report. As the conditions are so similar to those of Alberta, this report should be read by all who are interested in rural education. He goes on to say: "The public will have to become fully awake to its responsibility towards the teacher; it will have to make the schools and housing conditions more attractive than they are, and in other ways make possible long, well paid tenures in the same community. The Government must, by legal enactments, safeguard the profession and offer special inducements to all teachers to equip themselves well for their profession and make it their life work. Finally the teachers must do what they can to attain to genuine professional standards of teaching."

DR. FOGHT'S SIX RECOMMENDATIONS

To those ends he makes the following recommendations:

(1) Establishment of a central teachers' bureau under the direction of the Department of Education, whose duty it shall be to list, rate, and recommend teachers to school authorities;

(2) Granting permanent certificates only to persons who have reached their twentieth birthday;

(3) Scaling all teachers' salaries to the grade of certificate held, thus putting a premium on special preparation for teaching;

(4) Granting government bonuses to teachers as awards for long tenure in the same community;

(5) Establishment of a retirement plan for teachers;

(6) Increased academic and professional requirements for all teachers' certificates.

It is the experience of most school boards that the engaging of the teacher is mostly a leap in the dark. Owing to the fact that the rural teacher has no close supervision, and that there is no absolutely dependable check-up because of the frequent change of teachers and the short time the inspector can spend in the school-room, a type of teacher is often obtained

which is entirely unsuited to the school in question. Moreover, through the very insufficient information supplied in the ads. through the press, the teacher may find herself in a position for which she is entirely unprepared. The result is disappointment and dissatisfaction, with perhaps the resignation of the teacher at the end of the first term.

COMPETITIVE BIDDING AND INFERIOR TEACHERS

Then, too, there could be no worse method, from a professional standpoint, than the "state salary" ad., where teachers are compelled to bid against one another on the open market. We have witnessed the spectacle in the last few years of the inexperienced, recent graduate, or the teacher of inferior standing bidding against the competent teacher and getting the position because of the lower salary which he or she was prepared to accept. Of course the economic depression of the sickening years since 1920 had something to do with it, but the fact remains that the majority of school boards do not realize the immensity of the gulf that separates the conscientious, capable teacher from the one whose aim is to do as little as can be got away with, and whose motive and objective is the pay envelope at the end of the month.

For all these reasons there should be some central body to which school boards might make application, and to which forms containing all necessary information might be sent. But a much closer tab would have to be kept on the teacher's work than is possible at present, as a very great injustice can easily be done both teacher and district. But again let me emphasize that industry and ability, sympathy and understanding—the qualities of the good teacher—are beyond price; and the general public will have to go much farther in the way of appreciation and recognition before such a teacher, once secured, will be retained.

AGE OF RURAL TEACHERS

Let me again quote what Dr. Foght has to say in regard to the age of rural teachers. "The demand for teachers is so urgent that many immature persons have found their way into the profession. For really satisfactory conditions there ought to be a steady increase from the 20-25 year group, through the succeeding, and well into the 30-35 year group, thereafter to diminish gradually. . . . The remedy has been suggested elsewhere—community schools, well enough organized to attract mature, married men teachers. It would be worth while, also, to induce married women with grown families to go back into the profession. A married woman, formerly a teacher, who has gone through the experience of rearing a family, can be counted on to understand children, at least."

In the next article we shall deal with some further recommendations, and the question of supervision.

1926 MOTOR LICENSES

The total of motor licenses issued during 1926 was 64,129, with 646 livery licenses, a total increase of more than 11,000 over 1925. In the six cities, 20,592 were registered. The total revenue under the motor vehicles act last year was \$1,153,235.85, compared with \$954,411.85 the year previous. The gasoline tax brought \$423,777.96.

Have you contributed to the Junior Conference Fund?

THE CONFERENCE DECISIONS

(Continued from Page 18)

resolution. He did not think that a fixed differential was sound. The packer representatives severally stated on behalf of their firms that they would do all in their power to make the regulations effective to the best interests of the industry.

A resolution to grade hog products was lost by a narrow margin. A resolution was passed enjoining the joint swine committee to try to work out some recommendation for splitting the thick smooth grade so that hogs coming within that classification could be paid for on a quality basis. It was pointed out by C. M. Learmonth, a member of the joint swine committee, that this had been considered in Great Britain by the committee already, but no satisfactory solution had been found.

CANADA'S 17th PARLIAMENT

(Continued from Page 5)

moment ago. Ans.: IT IS 72 IN THE LAST FOUR MONTHS OF THE YEAR.

Ques.: And 60 throughout the year. Ans.: Sixty throughout the year, so that the first period would be less than 70.

Ques.: And the Canadian system, Mr. Mallory, in the year 1924 also at page 70, entered the last six months business with a deficit of \$10,000. Ans.: Yes.

Ques.: And emerged with a net profit of \$11,764,000 at the end of the year. Ans.: Yes.

Ques.: In 1925 it ended the six months period with a total net earning of \$352,000 and it earned in the last six months \$23,493,000 throughout the whole Canadian system. Ans.: Yes.

I placed on Hansard the tables of income and expenditure upon which Mr. Symington based his cross-examination. They will be found in Hansard on pages 1937 and 1938 under date of April 4th, 1927. They are too long to insert in this article. The railway year is divided into two six month periods: viz., January to the end of June and July to the end of December, for the purpose of comparison.

We will take the records for the Canadian National Railways for the year 1925, when we find they have a total net operating revenue of \$23,845,719.00. For the first six months the net operating revenue was \$352,305.00 or 1.47 per cent of the total net operating revenue for the whole year.

For the last six months the net operating revenue was \$23,493,514.00 or 98.53 per cent of the total net operating for the whole year.

CROW'S NEST PASS
RATES ARE PAYING

This is only one example of many that can be cited in support of our claim that the Crow's Nest rates on grain are paying rates. It is ridiculous to claim that the proposal to subsidize certain freight rates in the Maritime provinces is comparable to the Crow's Nest Pass agreement rates on grain. They are not comparable. In the case of the Maritimes, the subsidy comes out of the Dominion Treasury, whereas in the case of the Western grain grower, he not only pays for the full cost of the service, but sufficient over to provide a profit to the railway companies.

Much more might be written of the dying days of the session that would be of interest to the readers of *The U.F.A.*, but I am afraid I have already trespassed to an unpardonable length upon the space allotted to me.



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THE HISTORY of the ROCHDALE EQUITABLE PIONEERS' SOCIETY

Enemies Within and Enemies Without and How They Were Conquered.

By GEORGE H. HOLYOAKE

Part III.

The moral miracle performed by our co-operators of Rochdale is, that they have had the good sense to differ without disagreeing, to dissent from each other without separating, to hate at times, and yet always hold together.

PERSONS BORN UNDER DISAGREEABLE STAR

In most working classes, and, indeed, in most public societies of all classes, a number of curious persons are found, who appear born under a disagreeable star, who breathe hostility, distrust and dissension, whose tones are always harsh. It is no fault of theirs, they never mean it, but they cannot help it, their organs of speech are cracked, and no melodious sound can come out of them. Their native note is a moral squeak; they are never cordial, and never satisfied; the restless convolutions of their skin denote "a difference of opinion," their very lips hang in the "form of a carp," the muscles of their faces are "drawn up" in the shape of an amendment, and their wrinkled brows frown with an "entirely new principle of action."

DISCOVER EVERY WORD HAS TWO MEANINGS

They are a species of social porcupines, whose quills eternally stick out, whose vision is inverted, who see everything upside down, who place every subject in water to inspect, where the straightest rod appears hopelessly bent; who know that every word has two meanings and who take always the one you do not intend; who know that no statement can include everything, and who always fix upon whatever you omit and ignore whatever you assert.

These curious persons join a society ostensibly to co-operate with it, but really to do nothing but criticize it, without attempting patiently to improve that of which they complain. Instead of seeking strength to use it in mutual defence, they look for weakness to expose it to the common enemy; they make every associate sensible of perpetual dissatisfaction, until membership with them becomes a penal infliction, and you feel that you are sure of more peace and more respect among your opponents than among your friends, who predict to everybody that the thing must fail, until they make it impossible that it can succeed, and then take credit for their treacherous foresight, and ask your gratitude and respect for the very help which hampered you.

They are friends who act as the fire brigade of the party. They always carry a water engine with them, and under the suspicion that your cause is in a constant conflagration, splash and drench you from morning till night, until every member is in an everlasting state of drip; they believe that co-operation is another word for organised irritation, and, instead of showing the blind the way, and helping the lame along, and giving the weak a lift, and imparting courage to the timid, and confidence to the despairing, they

Parts one and two of the History of the Rochdale Pioneers' Society were published in our issues of December 15th, 1926 and January 3rd, 1927, respectively. New readers who wish to complete the series can obtain these copies on application. The History is being published in *The U.F.A.* in behalf of the Alberta Co-operative League of which T. Swindlehurst, Edgerton, Alta., is secretary.

spend their time in sticking pins into the tender, treading on the toes of the gouty, pushing the lame downstairs, leaving those in the dark behind, telling the fearful that they may well be afraid, and assuring the despairing that it is "all up."

FORTUNATELY THEIR NUMBERS ARE FEW

A sprinkling of these "good-natured friends" belong to most societies; they are few in number, but indestructible; they are the highwaymen of progress, who alarm every traveller, and make you stand and deliver your hopes; they are the Iagoes and Turpins of democracy, and only wise men and strong can evade them or defy them.

REPLIED TO PESSIMISTS BY SUCCEEDING

The Rochdale co-operators understood them well; they met them, bore with them, worked with them, worked in spite of them, looked upon them as the accidents of progress, gave them a pleasant word and a merry smile, and passed on before them; they answered them not a word but by act, as Diogenes refuted Zeno. When Zeno said there was no motion, Diogenes answered him by moving. When adverse critics, with Briarian hands, pointed to failure, the Rochdale co-operators replied by succeeding.

Whoever joins a popular society ought to be made aware of this curious species of colleagues whom we have described. You can get on with them very well if they do not take you by surprise. Indeed, they are useful in their way; they are the dead weights with which the social architect tries the strength of his new building. We mention them because they existed in Rochdale, and that fact serves to show that our co-operators enjoyed no favor from nature or accident. They were tried like other men, and had to combat the ordinary human difficulties.

The members' meetings are little parliaments of working men. *They indulge in mutual criticisms* but it is said that criticism and grumbling is a national characteristic of the Englishmen. Here in the parliament of our store, the leader of the opposition sometimes shows no mercy to the leader in power. At one time there was our friend Ben, a member of the store so known, who was never satisfied with anything—and yet he never complained of anything. He looked his disapproval,

but never spoke it. He was suspicious of everybody in a degree, it would seem, too great for utterance. He went about everywhere, he inspected everything, and doubted everything. He shook his dissent, not from his tongue, but his head. It was at one time thought that the management must sink under his portentous disapprobation. With more wisdom than usually falls to critics, he refrained from speaking until he knew what he had to say. After two years of this weighty travail the clouds dispersed, and Ben found speech and confidence together. He found that his profits had increased notwithstanding his distrust, and he could no longer find in his heart to frown upon the store which was making him rich. At last he went up to the cashier to draw his profits, and he came down, like Moses from the mount, with his face shining.

ANOTHER TYPE OF PUBLIC GUARDIAN

Another guardian of the democratic weal fulminated heroically. The very opposite of Ben, he almost astounded the store by his ceaseless and stentorian speeches. *The Times* newspaper would not contain a report of his quarterly orations. He could not prove that anything was wrong, but he could not believe that all was right. He was invited to attend a meeting of the board; indeed, if we have studied the chronicles of the store correctly, he was appointed a member of the board, that he might not only see the right done, but do it; but he was too indignant to do his duty, and he was so committed to dissatisfaction, that above all things he was afraid of being undeceived, and, during his whole period of office he actually sat with his back to the board, and in that somewhat unfriendly and inconvenient position he delivered his respective opinions. Whether like the hare, he had ears behind has not been certified; but, unless he had eyes behind, he never could have seen what took place. A more perfect member of an opposition, has rarely appeared. He was made by nature to conduct an antagonism. At last he was bribed into content—bribed by the only legitimate bribery—the bribery of success. When the dividends came in behind him, he turned round to look at them, and he pocketed his "brass" and his wrath together; and, though he has never been brought to confess that things are going right, he has long ceased to say that they are going wrong.

STORE'S EARLY EDUCATIONAL FUNCTIONS

The store very early began to exercise educational functions. Besides supplying the members with provisions, the store became a meeting place, where almost every member met each other every evening after working hours. Here there was harmony because there was equality. Every member was equal in right and was allowed to express his opinion on whatever topic he took an interest in. Religion and politics, the terror of mechanics, institutions, were here common

subjects of discussion, and harmless because they were open.

In other respects the co-operators acquired business confidence as well as business habits. The board was open to everybody, and, in fact, everybody went everywhere. Distrust dies out where nothing is concealed. Confidence and honest pride sprang up for every member was a master—he was at once purchaser and proprietor. But all did not go smoothly on. Besides the natural obstacles which exist, ignorance and inexperience created others. Some of the male members, and no wonder that many of the women also, thought meanly of the little store. They had been accustomed to fine shops, and the Toad Lane warehouse was repulsive to them; but after a time the women became conscious of the pride of paying ready money for their goods, and of feeling that the store was their own, and they began to take equal interest with their husbands. As usually happens in these cases, the members who rendered no support to the new undertaking when it most wanted support, made up by making more complaints than anybody else, thus rendering no help themselves and discouraging those who did.

STOREKEEPERS SHOW LITTLE UNFRIENDLINESS

At first there is a prejudice felt on the part of storekeepers against co-operative societies. But owing to the good sense of the co-operators, and not less to the good sense of the storekeepers of Rochdale, no unfriendliness worth mentioning has ever existed between them. The co-operators were humbly bent on improving their own condition and at first their success in that way was so trivial as not to be worth the trouble of jealousy. For the first three or four years after the commencement of the store, its operations produced no appreciable effect upon the retail trade of the town.

The receipts of the store in 1847, four years after its commencement, were only \$180 a week. In some cases the storekeepers have cut prices to try and undersell the store. The store would not imitate this ruinous and vexatious, but common resource of competition. The store conducted an honest trade—it charged an honest average price—it sought no rivalry, nor would it be drawn into any, although the means of winning were quite as much in its hands as in the hands of its opponents. The prudent maxims of the members were, "To be safe we must sell at a profit." "We will not trade without profit whatever others may do; we profess to sell honestly"—and this policy has conquered.

SLOW PROGRESS DUE TO LACK OF CONFIDENCE

The slowness of the Rochdale movement for two or three years may be attributed to the want of confidence in any scheme originating among the working classes for the amelioration of their condition. The loss, trouble, and anxiety entailed upon the leading men of the previous co-operative societies in Rochdale were still within the recollection of many. These reminiscences would naturally intimidate the cautious.

There were others who were not aware that the former societies had been wrecked by the credit system. The "Equitable Pioneers" had most studiously avoided that shoal. In fact, so many co-operative societies had been stranded by credit, that an almost universal opinion was prevalent, not only in Rochdale, but throughout the country, and in Parlia-

(Continued on Page 30)

SAMSON WEEDER



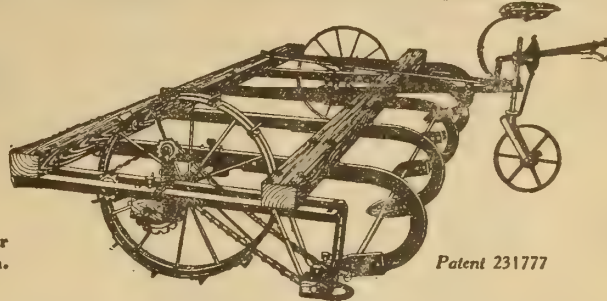
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NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information From Central Office—Notes on Co-Operation

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

Leavitt Local are conducting a membership drive, writes O. Archibald, Secretary.

SOCIAL GREAT SUCCESS

The annual social and dance of the Olds U.F.A. and U.F.W.A., held at the Olds School of Agriculture, was a great success, each organization netting \$60, writes J. C. Dawson, secretary of the U.F.A. Local.

APRIL FOOL DANCE

An April Fool dance was given by Vimy Ridge U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals recently. Paper hats and various "stunts" appropriate to the day added to the enjoyment of the large crowd who attended, according to a report from N. Christie, secretary of the U.F.A. Local.

FAREWELL PARTY

A farewell party was given by Bowling Green Local to Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Kelly who have been staunch members of the Local since organization, writes Harold Jackson, Minburn, secretary. Presentation of a rocking chair was made by the president, on behalf of U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals.

NECESSITY HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of Necessity Local was held at Victor School recently, when H. Hawthorn, F. J. McKey and J. Pollock were elected officers. A committee was elected to provide cigars and oranges, etc., for the next meeting, and to arrange a contest to decide which half of the members would pay for the treat.

MEMBERSHIP LARGER

"Chain Lakes Local held a masquerade dance and novelty evening which was a decided success," writes H. Goldfinch, secretary. "We raised sufficient money to pay our delegates' expenses to the Annual Convention, and what was far more important, created more interest in the organization. As you will notice, our membership is larger than last year and interest is keener than ever."

GEM LOCAL ENTERTAINS

Gem U.F.A. Local entertained the community recently to an excellent concert, oyster supper, and dance. Misses E. Selfridge, I. Robson, G. Fortney, Mr. and Mrs. E. Smail, G. Vliet, W. Pollock, W. Royer, and some of the school children contributed to a program of musical selections, readings and short plays. Ben S. Plumer spoke briefly, stressing the need for high school education for rural children.

NEW U.F.A. LOCALS

H. T. Boulanger organized Boyle Local, in Sturgeon constituency, with M. S. Alexander as president and Geo. Saxton as secretary.

Louis Normandeau organized Falher Local in March, with Jos. P. Caron and R. J. Perkins as president and secretary respectively.

MISS AGNES McPHAIL'S ADDRESS PRINTED

The address of Miss Agnes Macphail, M.P., to the U.F.A. Annual Convention in January last, has been printed in a pamphlet entitled "Education for the New Social Order." One copy has been sent to the secretary of each U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Local, and additional copies may be secured from Central Office U.F.A., Loughheed Building, Calgary, at the nominal price of five cents each, postpaid.

F. Croutze, who organized Caslan Local in the Beaver River constituency, was elected its first secretary. H. H. Dakim is president.

Twenty-five paid up members joined Legal Local, organized recently by Louis Normandeau, in the St. Albert constituency. H. Montpetit and J. A. Martineau are the officers.

Organization of a new Local in a neighboring district is reported by Mrs. Ruth Eckel, secretary of Burnside Local, who writes:

"Burnside U.F.A. went over in a body to the Mountain View Community Hall on April 11th, and held their regular meeting there. Dave Irwin, president Didsbury U.F.A., Hugh McLean and Fred Boulton, vice-president and past president of Burnside Local, each made a few appropriate remarks. Then A. B. Claypool, M.L.A., gave a splendid address on the Livestock Pool, and H. E. G. H. Scholefield gave a masterly address on 'Why I Should Join the U.F.A.' The new Local was formed with 13 members, and Hugh Robert as president and Mrs. J. Haynes as secretary. About 100 people were present to hear the speakers, and a splendid lunch was served by the ladies."

DAIRY POOL CREAMERIES

The Alberta Co-operative Dairy Producers, Limited, now have creameries, or

GOOD WILL TO CHINA IN NATIONAL STRUGGLE

Verdun Local, near Duhamel, at their last meeting passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, we believe the Chinese people have been shamefully treated in the past,

"Therefore be it resolved, that we extend our hearty sympathy to the Chinese people in their struggle for national independence, and protest against any interference in their affairs, on the part of the foreign powers."

In forwarding the resolution, W. F. Eikerman, secretary of the Local, states: "While Canada is not taking a very active part as yet, still to all appearances things in China at the present time look none too good and the sooner we can prepare ourselves to avert another war, such as the last one, the better it will be for the masses."

have arrangements with creameries for the handling of Pool cream, at the following places:

Berwyn, Calmar, Camrose, Calgary (Campbell & Griffin), Chipman, Daysland, Donalds, Edgerton, Edmonton (P. Burns & Co.), Edmonton (Woodland Dairy), Falher, Forestburg, Grande Prairie, Hay Lakes, Holden, Irma, Innisfree, Innisfail (Woodland Dairy), Kinsella, Kitscoty, Leduc, Macklin, Mannville, Metiskow, Millet, Monitor, New Norway, New Sarepta, Ponoka (P. Burns & Co.), Radway Centre, Ryley, Sangudo, Strathcona (Seona Creamery), Sedgewick, Stettler, St. Paul, Tofield, Vegreville, Vermilion, Wainwright, Westlock, Wetaskiwin (Wetaskiwin Creamery).

DUES PAID AS PRIZE IN MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

"Crerar Local hit on a new scheme for getting members," states David MacMahon, secretary. "At a recent meeting it was decided that the one who brought in the most new members at the next meeting, should have his membership dues for one year paid for him by the Local. The prize went to I. H. Lewis, the president, who brought in seven new members. On March 25th Crerar met Willow Hollow in debate, the subject being, 'Resolved that Canada should own and operate her own railways,' Willow Hollow taking the negative with Fred Hunt and Marion Gibb; and Crerar the affirmative with Gerald Oberg and I. H. Lewis. Very sound and spirited arguments were put up by both sides, the affirmative winning."

WOMEN PLAY LEADING PART IN AUSTRIAN CO-OPS

Women do most of the family shopping, and their custom is the basis upon which a healthy consumers' co-operative movement is built. That the housewife is not only making her influence felt in the movement but is coming more and more to occupy executive positions in it, is indicated by statistics recently published in the *Freie Genossenschaftler*, Austrian co-operative organ, showing the activity of women in the Vienna consumers' co-operatives. In the executive of the city's movement there are four women, and four in the supervisory councils. District chairmen include five women, and in the branch committees there are 87 women presidents, 89 women vice-presidents and 99 recording secretaries. Of the 1,169 functionaries employed by the Vienna consumers' co-operatives, 680 are women and 489 are men.

SHOULD APPLY INCOME TAX IN INCREASING DEGREE

The following resolution was passed by a recent meeting of Dry Crossing Local. Hardisty:

"We note with regret the tendency of the Federal Government to decrease direct taxation, which will of necessity increase indirect taxation, which will in turn increase the cost of living, and consequently place the heavy portion of taxes on that

part of the population who are the least able to bear it; and

"Whereas, the income tax is a fair and convenient way to collect revenue for the State; and

"Whereas, it distributes the burden of taxation according to ability to pay;

"Therefore be it resolved that the income tax should be applied in an ever increasing degree by the Governments of our country, Provincial and Federal; and that the greatness and prosperity of the nation will be in direct proportion to the extent that it applies fair methods when extracting revenues for carrying on all of its activities."

It is the intention of the Local, writes the secretary, R. C. Johnson, to bring this resolution before the next Annual Convention.

VICE-PRESIDENT SCHOLEFIELD SPEAKS AT BENTLEY

Showing that the economic pressure of the other forces of society was the first cause that brought the farmers' movement into being, Vice-president H. E. G. H. Scholefield, at a large meeting at Peace Valley school, Bentley, traced the evolution of the movement from the time that farmers were better known as "Rubes" and "Hayseeds" until today, when they occupy no inferior position but one of respect, and are a recognized power in the life of the Province.

Mr. Scholefield dealt with the moral and spiritual side of the organization, showing that although the material work was very important, and must be attended to in order to ensure a livelihood, yet it was not the first nor the last of the great motives of the association. "The spirit of right thinking and good works," he said, "is embodied in this farmers' organization and, please God, may it never die."

Touching on the wheat selling organization, Mr. Scholefield said that the U.F.A. was the parent from which the Wheat Pool was born. Mr. Sapiro, wonderful co-operative evangelist though he was, had only fired the train which had already been laid in the U.F.A.

"Everyone in attendance enjoyed the meeting and showed their interest by intelligent questioning at the close," writes the Bentley correspondent of the *Coronation Review*. "The address was so interspersed with humor that the school rang with laughter at times, and at others a still quiet interest was evident."

DEATH OF J. W. FORSTER

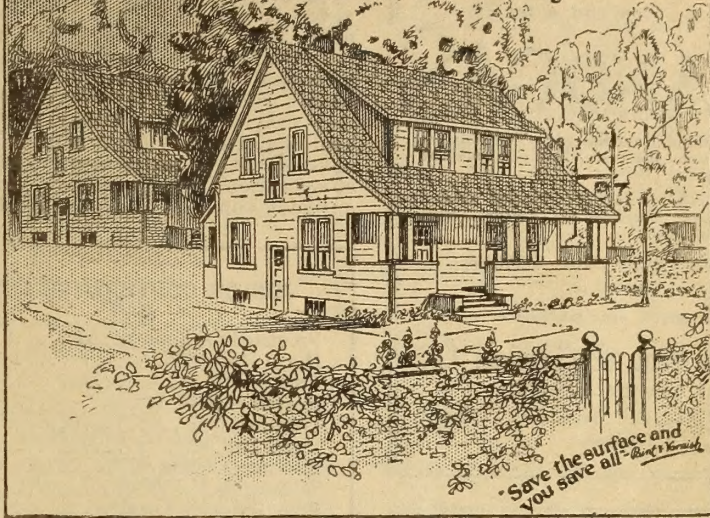
News of the death of J. W. Forster, of Nateby, which occurred in Edmonton on Tuesday, April 19th, will be received with deep regret by a wide circle of friends.

Mr. Forster came to Alberta in 1903 and established a ranch on the banks of the Berry Creek, north of Brooks. He was in the cattle business quite extensively at times, but his main dependence was on Shire horses, and he raised some splendid types of this draught animal, winning many prizes at fairs and horse shows. In later years Mr. Forster had retired from active labors and the ranch was carried on by his sons, Gordon A., who is M.L.A. for Hand Hills, and Hugh. Mr. Forster was 78 years old when he died, and is survived by his widow and three sons.

Since the organization of the U.F.A. in that district Mr. Forster was an active worker in the association, and for some years was president of the Pandora Local.

TRANSFORMATION

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Rates. 125 rooms with or without Bath.

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MAKE

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"YOUR" HEADQUARTERS

Rates that are reasonable

"Gas" the Gopher

The "Gas" penetrates every part of the burrow. The gophers cannot escape. They are dead in five seconds

NO BAITING—NO APPARATUS

Just a spoon and a tin of

CYANO GAS

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Insert a spoonful in the burrow. The moisture of the air does the rest. Nothing could be more simple.

"CYANO GAS" is just as effective against Groundhogs, Woodchucks, Prairie Dogs, Moles and Rats.

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FORD, MILLER & HARVIE, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS and Patent Attorneys and Agents for all countries. 207 Alberta Corner, Calgary. Patent drawings and applications prepared by our own staff, ensuring secrecy and prompt service.

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Phone M7405 Res. Phone M7876

SHORT, ROSS, SHAW & MAYHOOD

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries

IMPERIAL BANK BLDG., CALGARY

SWINE

DUROC JERSEY WEANLINGS, MARCH FARROW, Sensation Strain, \$15.00 f.o.b., registration included, C. E. Orn, Millet, Alta.

FOR SALE, REGISTERED DUROC BOAR, WEIGHT 225 pounds. First check for thirty dollars takes him. Booking orders for early spring pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. L. Gray, Millet, Alta.

FOXES ALASKAN BLUES AND SILVERS;

six bank references; Seattle Chamber of Commerce; many satisfied customers. Booklet free. Breeder-agent wanted. Shipments from Seattle Ranch. **CLEARY BROS. Fox Farms, Empire Bldg., Seattle, Wa.**

THE ROCHDALE EQUITABLE PIONEERS' SOCIETY

(Continued from Page 27)

ment, that co-operation was an exploded fallacy. It was not until the small but unfailing stream of profits began to meander into all out of the way cottages, and until the town had been repeatedly astonished by the discovery of weavers with money in their pockets, who had never before been known to be out of debt, that the working class began to perceive that the "exploded fallacy" was a paying fallacy; and then crowds of people who had all their lives been saying and proving that nothing of the kind could happen, now declared that they had never denied it, and that everybody knew co-operation would succeed and that anybody could do what the Pioneers did.

JUNIOR CONFERENCE FUND 1927

Previously acknowledged.....	\$ 55.00
Horse Hills, 665.....	5.00
Prosby, 187.....	5.00
Rosyth U.F.W.A.....	5.00
Lorraine, 680.....	5.00
Hazel Hill, 88.....	5.00
Hastings Coulee, 675.....	5.00
Willowdale U.F.W.A.....	5.00
Rosyth Junior Local.....	10.00
Fairdonian Valley U.F.W.A. ..	5.00
Bobtail, 285.....	5.00
Namaka, 122.....	5.00
Turin, 192.....	5.00
Vimy Ridge, 506.....	5.00
Lougheed, 302.....	5.00
Beddington, 551.....	5.00
Broadview, 1143.....	5.00
McCafferty, 415.....	5.00
Greenlawn U.F.W.A.....	5.00
Starline U.F.W.A.....	5.00
McCafferty U.F.W.A.....	5.00
Craigmyle U.F.W.A.....	10.00
Dolcy, 658.....	5.00
Wheatsheaf U.F.W.A.....	5.00

\$180.00

Co-operative Wool Growers Handled Half Canada's Clip

Nearly Four Million Pounds Handled in 1926, Shows Report to Annual Meeting

The annual convention of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Limited, was held in Lethbridge April 1st and 2nd. Col. R. McEwen was re-elected president; C. Jensen of Magrath, was elected first vice-president, while A. W. Sharp is the Alberta representative on the board of directors.

The report of the general manager, G. E. O'Brien, showed that during 1926 the Pool had handled nearly four million pounds of wool from approximately ten thousand growers. This represented about half of the wool production of the Dominion, as a number of large sheep ranches in the West were still outside the Pool. Net earnings for the year of \$10,700 enabled the Pool to declare the usual dividend of 8 per cent.

In addition to grading and marketing wool, the pool supplies its members with sheep supplies and woollen goods at reduced prices.

Don't forget the date of University Week for Farm Young People, June 8th to 14th.

May Now Appeal on Moisture Test

Right of Appeal on "Condition" Under Section 93 of Grain Act, Now Established

The right of a shipper of grain to appeal on the "condition" of his grain, and secure a moisture test, has now been definitely established. Section 93 of the Canada Grain Act gives the right of appeal against grades given by inspectors. In the past, it has never been possible to appeal on the "condition" of the grain. At the last session, this matter was taken up with the Hon. James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce, by U.F.A. Members of Parliament. Mr. Malcolm expressed the opinion that the right of appeal on "condition" was established under Section 93. G. G. Coote, M.P., on his return journey from Ottawa, called upon the Grain Commissioners at Fort William, meeting Messrs. Wm. Snow and James Robinson, and they have agreed to this interpretation of the clause. They announced that Dr. Burchard will handle the appeals at Winnipeg, where new quarters are being fitted up for him in the same building as the inspectors' office, and there will be adequate testing apparatus installed. In Calgary the appeal board can come to the inspectors' office and have any tests made there. This is a temporary arrangement in Calgary and next year it is proposed to provide special equipment for the use of the appeal board.

WHEAT KERNELS DEFEAT U.F.A. LOCAL

An interesting debate between teams representing the Wheat Kernels and the Calgary U.F.A. Local was held in the Calgary Public Library on April 28th, on the subject—"Resolved that Canada's expenditure for naval and military purposes should be increased." Messrs. R. N. Mangles and E. R. Briggs, representing the Wheat Kernels, spoke for the affirmative, and W. N. Smith and Guy W. Johnson for the negative. The judges, Messrs. A. Mahaffy, A. Calhoun, and F. M. Harvey, were unable to arrive at a unanimous decision; the award went to the affirmative on a majority, Mr. Calhoun dissenting, President R. O. German was in the chair.

GERMAN CO-OPERATIVES

Business of the co-operative societies affiliated with the German central union increased from 20 million to 29.4 million marks (\$7,260,000.00) during 1926, according to the official *Rundschau*. Absorption of some of the smaller co-operatives by bigger societies is responsible for a drop in the number of societies affiliated with the Union from 1,110 to 1,090. Membership also shows a decrease from 3,382,011 in 1925 to 3,196,035 at the end of 1926. This apparent loss is attributed to the fact that a number of the societies last year failed to send in their returns on time.

CORRECT

Teacher—Willie, can you name a city in Alaska?

Willie—No, m'm.

Correct—*Christian Science Monitor*.

ST. ALBERT APPEAL FUND

Previously acknowledged.....	\$ 56.00
Kitcooty, 436.....	7.00
F. M. Kellner.....	1.00
Horse Hills, 665.....	10.00
Felix Ohberg, Amisk.....	3.00
Opal, 868.....	5.00

\$ 82.00

SEED AND FEED

EUREKA HULLESS AND BEARDLESS BARLEY.
Government grade and germination test—No. 1 and 99 per cent. Per bushel of 60 lbs., \$1.00. F.O.B. Sexsmith, sacks not included. A. H. Ward, Sexsmith.

YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED,
thoroughly cleaned and scarified. Government Grade No. 1. \$16.00 per 100 lbs. Geo. W. Holroyd, Warner, Alta.

SELLING—RENFREW WHEAT, 100 PER CENT
germination in six days. Pure and well cleaned. \$2.10 per bushel, including sacks. Harold Briggs, Registered Seed Grower, Benton, Alta.

FOR SALE—WHEAT POOL MEMBERS ONLY—
222 wheat, cleaned with Carter disc; \$2.00 per bushel, sack included. Mrs. John L. Gray, Tofield, Alta., Rte. 3.

GOOD CLEAN SEED POTATOES "EMPIRE
State", best eater and keeper. \$1.50 per sack, 1½ bushels. Robert Young, Millet, Alta.

BROME AND RYE GRASS SEED MIXED, TEN
cents per pound, quantity limited. H. E. Jinas, Craigmyle.

FOR SALE—HARDY ALBERTA GROWN CLOVER
Seed, White Dutch 55c, Mammoth Red 50c, Altaswede 35c per pound. Don H. Bark, Brooks, Alberta.

WESTERN RYE GRASS, GOVERNMENT TESTED,
heavy seed, pure and clean, eight cents per lb. Sample on request. Mortimer Bros., Cochrane, Alta.

NORTHERN GROWN SEED POTATOES, IRISH
Cobblers, Ohio, Bovees, Table Talk, \$1.30 and \$1.40 per bushel. Special price on large quantities. Mission Bridge Feed Store, Calgary.

SELLING—BANNER SEED OATS, BALANCE OF
last year's crop, eligible for registration as 2nd generation. Absolutely free from noxious weeds. Fanned and sacked, not sealed, 85c bushel. Sacks 25c extra. Leslie Marr, Millet.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED QUANTITY OF EARLY
maturing, high yielding Trebi Barley. No. 1 seed, germination 95 per cent in five days. \$1.00 per bushel f.o.b. Brooks. Two bushel sacks extra at 25c. Bark and Baird, Brooks, Alta.

FOR SALE, BROME AND WESTERN RYE MIXED,
9c a lb., bag included. Certificate Nos. 65-5590. Phone R614. J. H. Spalding, Carstairs.

GROWERS' ASSOCIATION RED BOBS 222 SEED
Wheat. Instructions just received to clear the remaining stock of Red Bobs 222 seed wheat at \$1.50 per bushel, f.o.b. Edmonton, sacks included. Germination test 97 per cent. Certificate No. 66-1854. Orders shipped the same day as received. Send all communications to the Secretary, J. E. Horwood, Box 4051, Strathcona, Alberta.

ALBERTA GRIMM ALFALFA SEED

Alfalfa will do well on any soil in Alberta that will grow good wheat, if the right seed is used. Why not grow some of this best of all forages now that you can secure ALBERTA GROWN GRIMM seed of known hardiness direct from the growers. Give us a trial.

Patronize home industry. Do not use seed of unknown, southern or eastern origin at any price.

We quote REGISTERED grade in sealed sacks, wholesale, in 1000 lb. lots, 32c, and small lots, retail, 42c per pound. Other grades at proportionally lower prices.

GRIMM ALFALFA SEED
GROWERS
BROOKS, ALBERTA

5000 BUSHELS OATS For Sale

IN CARLOAD LOTS

No. 2 Seed, direct from separator, 60c per bu., f.o.b. Sexsmith.
No. 2 Seed, cleaned ready for drill, 75c per bu., f.o.b. Edmonton.

Apply Field Crops Branch:
DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE
EDMONTON

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are inserted in this section for three cents per word per insertion. (ON AND AFTER JUNE 15th THE RATE WILL BE FIVE CENTS PER WORD PER INSERTION.) Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example, "A. J. Smith has 2,000 bushels of Oats for sale." contains 10 words. Be sure to give your correct name and address. Do not have any replies sent to U.F.A. Central Office. Name and address will be counted as part of the advertisement and must be paid for at the same rate. All advertisements will be classified under the heading which applies most nearly to the article advertised. Orders for classified advertisements must be accompanied by cash, and must reach us at least eight days in advance of dates of publication, which are the 1st and 15th of each month. Cancellations must also reach us eight days in advance.

Address all correspondence to "The U.F.A."
Lougheed Bldg., Calgary, Alta.

FRESH FRUITS

FRUITS DIRECT FROM GROWER. READY SOON
Write for prices. Highland Farm, Mission, B.C.

NURSERY STOCK

RASPBERRY CANES, WELL ROOTED, 4c POST-
paid. J. Gilham, Cavendish.

RED CURRANT BUSHES, \$1.00 PER DOZEN.
Carragana seedlings \$1.00 per hundred. Mrs. George Knutson, Lake Thelma, Alta.

RHUBARB (VICTORIA) YEARLING PLANTS, 10,
\$1.00. Asparagus (Washington) yearling plants, 40, \$1.00. Diamond Willow cuttings, 125, \$1.00. Poplar cuttings, 100, \$1.00. Good condition guaranteed. Delivery prepaid. 10 per cent discount on \$5.00 or more. Aspen Glen Farm, Faust, Alta.

HELP WANTED

HOUSEKEEPER, WOMAN OR GIRL, ON FARM—
Family of three, mother who is old, son and hired man. Wages twenty dollars per month. Apply Mrs. R. McCready, Erskine, Alta.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—UNITED GRAIN GROWERS SHARES.
Write stating number and price. Mr. Hall, 1720 Eleventh Street West, Calgary.

FOR SALE—McLAUGHLIN SIX CYLINDER, WIRE
wheel, touring car (E52 model), in splendid running order, cord tires. Snap to close an estate \$450.00. Apply E. J. Riley, 325 8th Ave. W., Calgary.

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BIG TEAM TANDEM HITCH, ONLY ONE ON
the market. No lead chains, eveners or pulleys. Perfect equalizer. Sold direct. Send stamp for particulars. Beaton Hitch, Winnifred, Alta.

TRUCK OWNERS, STOP SHOVELING—DUMP
your loads. Dependable Hoist Co., Streator, Ill.

FOR SALE—REBUILT 30-60 RUMELY TRACTOR
and 40-64 Rumely Ideal Thresher in very good shape. P. H. Tennis, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

FOR SALE—12-25 TITAN TRACTOR IN GOOD
condition. Sawyer-Massey Separator, 28-46, used three seasons, good as new, complete with all belts and drive belt. Cash price, \$1500. John Deere 25-ft. Grain Elevator, good as new. with three H.P. Grain Growers Engine, \$350 cash. L. R. Carlson, Water Glen, Alta.

FENCE POSTS, LUMBER AND FUEL

LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, POLES,
cordwood and slabs. Write for delivered prices, Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.

FENCE POSTS, FUEL WOOD, WILLOW, CEDAR
and Tamarac Posts, Poplar, Spruce and Jackpine Wood. North West Coal Co., Edmonton.

FARM LANDS

WANTED—HEAR FROM OWNER RANCH FOR
sale. State cash price, particulars. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

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DR. CHURCH'S OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH HOME,
Nervous, Gastro-Intestinal Diseases (Piles) Specialty, Calgary, Alberta.

QUIT TOBACCO EASILY, INEXPENSIVELY. SEND
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ORDERS TAKEN FOR R.C. RHODE ISLAND RED
Eggs and Baby Chicks. Select R.O.P. Pens and range flock. Lyle Poultry Farm, Arrowwood, Alta.

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May hatched, 18c each, also hatching eggs from the same stock at 8c each. 20 per cent with order. Prices f.o.b. Fenn. Leslie Legg, Fenn.

PUREBRED BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS,
from selected layers, headed by Lethbridge Experimental Farm males, \$1.50 per 15. A. McLean, Sunnynook, Alta.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK HATCHING EGGS,
from heavy layers, mated with cockerels from registered cockerel, with egg record 256 eggs. Strictly fresh, well packed, 15 eggs \$1.50; 100—\$8.00. Jessie McDuffe, Minburn, Alberta.

PUREBRED WHITE LEGHORN ROOSTERS FOR
sale, great laying strain, \$2.00 each. F. McDonald, Mirror, Alta.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM MY PRIZE-WIN-
ning strain, \$5.00 setting. A. E. Simpkins, Ledue, Alberta.

ROUEN DUCK EGGS FROM GREAT PRIZE
winners, \$3.00 setting. A. E. Simpkins, Ledue, Alberta.

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS
from my specially selected pen. \$1.50 per 15; \$8.00 per hundred. J. H. Davison, Claresholm, Alta.

EGGS—BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, FROM AP-
proved Pen of proven producers. \$1.50 for setting of 15. Mrs. P. C. Loree, Nanton.

PUREBRED BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING EGGS
from culled, bred-to-lay stock. \$2.00—15; \$8.00—100. Mrs. Fred Sedgewick, Killam, Alberta.

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, FROM
stock from Martin's best Dorcas mating. Good winter layers and high egg record. Price, \$2.00 per setting; three settings, \$5.00. Ernest Kronier, Freedom P.O., Alberta.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM HEAVY LAYING
strain Single Comb Rhode Island Red Stock, \$1.00 per setting of 13, in lots of 5 or more, 75c. Miller & Clemons, Rockyford, Alta.

SINGLE COMB WHITE AND BLACK LEGHORNS.
Exhibition Production Cockerels. Baby Chicks. Eggs. Mating List. Wetherall, 3619 13-A Street West, Calgary.

JUBILEE INCUBATORS, SOL HOT OIL BROODERS
Royal Coal Brooders. Freight prepaid anywhere in the West. Write for quotations and catalogue. A. I. Johnson & Co. Ltd., 844 Cambie St., Vancouver.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN HATCHING
Eggs. Female from same flock as third prize pen in Alberta laying contest. Male from 264-egg hen. Price 20c each. Satisfaction or money refunded. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS FROM
females (from Martin's best Dorcas' matings with records of 200 to 267), Pens headed by prize-winning males. Price 20c per egg. Satisfaction or money refunded. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

DANIELS IDEAL WHITE ROCKS HATCHING
Eggs, high producing strain. Special strain mated to rooster with records from 254 to 272 on dam's side, \$2.00 setting. Mrs. A. Dunbar, Delia, Alta.

FAMOUS B.C. BABY CHICKS, BRED FROM HENS
with high official records from 180-300 eggs, for May and June delivery, 100 per cent live arrival guaranteed. Feeding Instructions free. B. C. Breeders have shipped over 300,000 Chicks to the Prairies this season, which proves the superiority of our birds. If you want pullets that have the "Lay" bred into them, buy B.C. Chicks. Write to the Canadian Poultry World, 500 Beatty St., Vancouver, B.C.

HATCHING EGGS, WHITE LEGHORNS, STOCK
direct from third prize pen Agassiz egg laying contest. Price \$7.00 hundred; \$65.00 thousand. Write for prices on young stock. Olsen's Egg Farm, Olds, Alta.

ORDER EARLY, HATCHING EGGS, LETHBRIDGE
Experimental Farm strain, Barred Rocks, winter layers. First order from each post office will be filled for \$1.00 per setting of 15. Other orders \$1.50 per setting. Special prices for big orders. Apply to Mrs. Alice Larson, Raymond, Alberta.

BABY CHIX AND HATCHING EGGS, S.C. RHODE
Island Red. Barred Plymouth Rock. For April hatch chix, \$35.00 per hundred. For May hatch chix, \$30.00 per hundred. For June hatch chix, \$25.00 per hundred. Hatching Eggs, \$2.00 per setting of fifteen; \$10.00 per hundred. C.P.R. Demonstration Farm, Strathmore, Alberta.

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(removed) without knife or pain.
All work guaranteed. Come, or
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Spring Outfitting Sale for Boys

MAIL YOUR ORDERS. WE PAY ALL CARRIAGE CHARGES. EVERY ARTICLE YOU BUY IS GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK

A REAL SALE OF BOYS' SUITS



A Clean-up Range of BOYS' TWEED SUITS

Some with 2 pairs of Bloomer Pants. Colors of fancy greys, checks, browns, etc. Sizes 32 to 37. Regular to \$12.00 value, On Sale, Price delivered

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BOYS' 2 PANT SUITS

Beautiful Tweeds in all the newest cloths, colorings and patterns. Sizes 24 to 37. Values to \$13.50, on Sale, Price delivered

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Overalls and Coveralls

Blue Striped Bib Overalls, well made. Sizes 29 to 32. Price delivered, pair.....**\$1.00**
Boys' Khaki Coveralls, plain or with red trim. Sizes 2 to 8 years. Price delivered, suit.....**\$1.50**

Waists and Shirts

Fancy check Drill Shirts. Sizes 12 to 14½. Price delivered, each.....**\$1.25**
Boys' Broadcloth Waists in fancy stripes. Sizes 12 to 13½. Price delivered, each.....**\$1.50**
Broadcloth Shirts with collar attached. Good colorings. Sizes 12 to 14½. Price delivered, each.....**\$1.75**



Underwear

Balbriggan Combinations, short sleeves and knee length. Sizes 24 to 32. Price delivered, suit **75c**

Boys' Hatchway Athletic style Combinations buttonless. Sizes 24 to 34. Price delivered, suit **\$1.00**



Long Pants

Grey Flannel Long Pants. Sizes 26 to 32. Price delivered, pair.....**\$2.50**
Fancy Tweed Long Pants, big range colorings and patterns. Sizes 25 to 31. Price delivered, pair.....**\$2.50**

Sweaters and Windbreaks

Pullover Jazz Sweaters in a big range of colorings. Sizes 24 to 32. Price delivered, each.....**\$1.45**
Boys' All Wool Wind Breakers in fancy checks patterns. Sizes 8 to 14 years. Price delivered, each.....**\$4.00**

Stockings and Golf Hose

Heavy Ribbed Black Cotton Stockings. Sizes 6½ to 11. Price delivered, pair.....**.50**
Fancy Top Golf Hose in a big range of heather colorings. Light or dark. Sizes to 10½. Price delivered, pair.....**.65**

CAPS

The best stock of Boys' Caps in Alberta. All the newest manish styles in all the new colorings and pattern designs, fancy tweed. Price delivered

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THE GREAT CLOTHIER OF THE GREAT WEST

Opposite the Y.M.C.A. cor. 9th AVENUE and 1st STREET EAST, CALGARY

Money Refunded
Should Goods
Prove
Unsatisfactory